The Bombay Gazette.

No 9,887—New Series. BOMBAY :—THURSDAY, JULY 29, 1880.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* are as follow :—

To Subscribers in Bombay—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 60
Half-yearly	„ 25	Half-yearly	„ 31
Quarterly	„ 13	Quarterly	„ 16
Monthly	„ 5	Monthly	„ 6

To Subscribers—Up-country.

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 52	Per Annum	Rs. 65
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Quarterly	„ 16	Quarterly	„ 20
Monthly	„ 6	Monthly	„ 7

Those Up country Rates include Postage Rates.

Single Copy.....As. 4.

Price for back numbers varies according to lapse of time between As. 5 and Rs. 2.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs. 5 0
Second do.	„ 2 8
Third do.	„ 2 8
Fourth and succeeding insertions	„ 0 2½ As.

A line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines. All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied. Nonpareil or smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	8 As. per Line.
Second do.	4 „ „
Third and succeeding	2 „ „

In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matter as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations, Wanted or Servant Required, Houses or Lodgings to Let, Changes of Residence, Articles Lost or Found. The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes as follows :—

Not exceeding three lines	Re. 1-0
Each succeeding line	0-8

Advertisements exceeding five lines will be charged for at our present ordinary rates.

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than *One Rupee* and payment must in all cases be made in *Cash*.

Domestic Occurrences: Each—Two Rupees.

"BOMBAY GAZETTE" OVERLAND SUMMARY.

Subscription for one Year, *Post Free in India*, Rs. 12. Postage to England, Rs. 6-8.

Price per Copy .....As. 4.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

WILL DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS :—

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. MADURA, 1,941 Tons, on THURSDAY, 29th July, 1880, at 2 p. m., calling at Carwar Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Beypore, Calicut, Cochin, Alleppey, Tuticorin, Colombo, Galle, Negapatam, Pondicherry, Madras, Coconada, Visagapatam, Bimlipatam, Gopalpore, False Point, in the foregoing or any order weather permitting.

Conveyance to the Nilgherry Hills.—The steamers are timed to reach Beypore at daybreak, and arrangements have been made for a train to leave Beypore specially in connection with the steamers' arrival to convey passengers right through to Mettapolam, where they will arrive at 7-45 p. m., and after staying for the night can proceed up the Ghat early the following morning.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

THE S. S. PUNJAUB, 1,080 Tons, on TUESDAY, 3rd August, at 4 p. m., calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order.

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. COCONADA, 862 Tons, on SATURDAY, 31st July, 1880, at 10 a.m.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR, MOZAMBIQUE, INHAMBANE, QUILLIMANE, DELAGOA BAY, HODEIDAH AND JEDDAH.

THE S. S. JAVA, 1,465 Tons, on MONDAY, 23rd August, Cargo and passengers for Hodeidah and Jeddah can be sent by this steamer.

N.B.—EXPORTS.—To save shippers the trouble of clearing and shipping, shipments not exceeding five tons will be received, and bills of lading granted in exchange at the Offices of the undersigned.

Railway receipts for packages from up country should be forwarded to the undersigned, who will undertake clearance and shipment.

IMPORTS.—The undersigned undertake the landing, clearing an delivery in Bombay of forwarding by rail or steamer packages by the Company's Steamers. Bills of Lading and particulars of contents and value should accompany forwarding instructions.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 27th July 1880. Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA and BOMBAY on the 1st of each Month, the 24th,

PASSENGERS' RATES FROM BOMBAY.
[Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.]

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Aden	Rs. 220	.... Rs. 150	.... Rs. 49
Suez	360	 220	 89
Port Said	360	 240	 90
Messina	500	 340	 140
Naples	500	 340	 140
Leghorn	500	 340	 140
Genoa	500	 340	 140
Marseilles	520	 350	 145

Children under 3 years, free of charge; Children not above 10 years, half fare.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON FREE of CHARGE to the extent allowed in the Handbooks. All extra Luggage will be charged for at rates which can be learnt from the Agent.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY:—

MANILLA, to sail on SUNDAY, 1st August, 1880.

INDIA, to sail on WEDNESDAY, 1st September, 1880.

All Steamers of this Company have Large First and Second Class accommodation; and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess on board.

The steamers of this Company, as a rule, start precisely at 10 a. m. Any unavoidable detention will, however, be advertised at least one day previously.

First and Second Class through Railway Tickets, from GENOA and NAPLES to LONDON, are now issued here at rates which can be learnt from the undersigned.

Cargo for Barcelona and Odessa can now be booked at through rates.

For Hand books of information, rates of freight, &c., apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent, Rubattino & Co. Company,
No. 2, Hummum Street.

Bombay, 1st July 1880.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.

FORTNIGHTLY BETWEEN

BOMBAY AND LIVERPOOL, VIA MALTA.

THE following sailings have been arranged :—

	Tons.	H.P.	Captain.	1880.
SPEKE HALL	2700	400	W. Brand.	about 31st July.
BRANKSOME HALL	2199	700	R. Collin	„ 6th Aug.
CITY OF BALTIMORE	2300	300	J. Verril	„ 21st Aug.
TRENTHAM HALL	2300	300	G. Lloyd	To sail 3rd Sept.
RYDAL HALL	2700	400	C. Lloyd	To sail 20th Sept.

These fast steamers have been specially built and adapted in every way for the Bombay trade.

Each Steamer carries a SURGEON and STEWARDESS.

For plans, handbooks of information and any further particulars apply to

EDWARD BATES & Co. } Agents.
W. & A. GRAHAM & Co. }

Bombay, 5th June 1880.

ANCHOR LINE

OF

TRANSATLANTIC, PENINSULAR, MEDITERRANEAN AND INDIAN STEAMSHIPS.

INDIAN SERVICE BETWEEN BOMBAY, LIVERPOOL AND MEDITERRANEAN.

	Commanders.	Tons.	H. P.	Nominal.
S. S. HISPANIA	James Laird	3308	400	about 24th Aug.
S. S. MACEDONIA	A. C. McFee	3272	400	9th Aug.
S. S. SIDONIAN		3293	300	9th Sept.
S. S. ITALIA	Thos. S. Knox	2845	450	
S. S. INDIA	Geo A. Read	2800	400	
S. S. BRITANNIA	R. Hutchison	3009	400	
S. S. OLYMPIA	John Craig	2956	421	

These Steamers have been specially fitted for the Indian Trade, and have accommodation for a large number of Saloon Passengers.

Each steamer carries a SURGEON and STEWARDESS.

Fare through to New York ..... Rs. 500
„ „ Liverpool ..... „ 500
„ „ Marseilles and Genoa ..... „ 400
„ „ Naples ..... „ 400

For plans, handbooks of information, and for any further information apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

Graham's Buildings, Bombay.

N.B.—The New York passages are booked in connection with the Company's Atlantic Mail Service either from Greenock or from London.

There are weekly sailings from either place.

NOTICE.

HALL LINE.

S. S. SPEKE HALL,

FOR LIVERPOOL.

WILL sail positively on SATURDAY, the 31st instant.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 26th July 1880.

COPPER-PLATE PRINTING, ENGRAVING, &c.

VISITING CARDS, Invitation Cards, Wedding Cards and Envelopes, Cheques, Bills of Lading, Offices and Bank Seals for Stamping Envelopes, &c., engraved to order at moderate prices.

Also,

WOODCUTS of every description engraved at shortest notice and at moderate prices.

Specimens may be seen at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

STEAM TO SOUTHAMPTON, BRINDISI, VENICE, MARSEILLES, ADEN, SUEZ, MALTA AND GIBRALTAR.

THE following or other Steamers will be despatched as above :—

Vessels	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1880.
— VENETIA	2736	450	J. Orman	31st July.
(*) DECCAN	3492	550	W. B. Andrews.	7th Aug.
— SUMATRA	2488	460	R. F. Briscoe	14th do.
(*) LOMBARDY	2723	450	G. N. Hector	21st do.
— TANJORE	2263	450	G. Scrivener	28th do.
(*) AUSTRALIA	3664	600	G. F. Gates	4th Sept
— MONGOLIA	2838	530	E. M. Edmond	11th do.
(*) KAISAR-I-HIND	4 23	700	R. Methven	18th do.
— SURAT	3142	530	W. E. Breeze	25th do.
(*) POONAH	3139	550	C. G. Perrins	2nd Oct.

Passengers are booked to ADEN, SUEZ, BRINDISI, VENICE, MARSEILLES, MALTA, GIBRALTAR and SOUTHAMPTON by every Mail. The Steamers marked (*) proceed direct to Southampton. By the others Passengers change vessels at Suez, and those for Brindisi, Venice, and Marseilles are conveyed by Rail from Suez to Alexandria.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1880.
KHIVA	2699	450	T. Addison	30th July.
KASHGAR	2621	450	E. J. Baker	13th August.
NIZAM	2725	450	G. W. Brady	27th do.

STEAM TO KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, AND SYDNEY, CALLING AT GALLE.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1880.
BANGALORE	2342	450	H. Wyatt	30th July.
KASHGAR	2621	450	E. J. Baker	13th August.
SIAM	3026	500	A. M. Adamson	27th do.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, Mazagon, at 3 p. m, on the day of sailing.

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, 24th July 1880.

P. & O. S. N. COMPANY.

MELBOURNE EXHIBITION.

SPECIAL FIRST CLASS RETURN TICKETS, available for SIX MONTHS, will be issued to passengers visiting the Exhibition by the steamer of the 4th June and subsequent fortnightly steamers, at the REDUCED FARE of RUPEES SIX HUNDRED.

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, 24th March 1880.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

STEAM TO TRIESTE VIA ADEN, JEDDA, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

THE Co.'s S. S. MEMFI, Captain B. Gelcich, will be despatched as above at noon on the 8th August, 1880.

Rates of Passage-money (exclusive of Wine and Spirits, which can be had on board at moderate prices) as under :—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
To Trieste	Rs. 400	Rs. 260	Rs. 140 0
To Cyprus (via Port Said)	375	295	143 0
To Port Said	320	255	131 0
To Suez	300	240	122 0
To Aden	170	130	66 8

No Cargo will be received on boa d after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

INSURANCES effected by the General Insurance Company (Limited), Marine Branch.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage, apply to

G. MARINITSCH,
Acting Agent.

Sassoon House, 7, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, July 21, 1880.

COL. HAWES' MONSIMBUL ESTATE TEA AGENCY.

THE FIRST AND ONLY EMPORIUM OF THE KIND IN INDIA.

INDIAN TEA SUPPLIERS TO THE ARMY AND NAVY.

M. H. MAJU & Co. have received on the 14th instant, at their Emporium, a large Consignment of New Season Crop TEA of 1880 from the celebrated and well known "Monsimbul" Garden in Kangra Valley. These Teas are pronounced to be the best in India, of excellent flavour, warranted pure and unadulterated.

THE REDUCTION OF PRICES.

In air-tight tin boxes of 1, 2, and 4 lbs.

Extra Fine Orange Pekoe, Re. 1-12 per lb.; Orange Pekoe, Re. 1-8; Extra Fine Pekoe, Re. 1-8; Combination, Re. 1-8; Pekoe Souchong, Extra Fine, Re. 1-6; Souchong, Extra Fine, Re. 1-4.

About 15 lbs. 2 annas less per lb. Wholesale in tin-lined half chests of 50 lbs, three annas less per lb.

Imperial Family Mixture, Re. 1 per lb.; Congou, As. 14 per lb.; Bohea, As. 12 per lb.

CAUTION.—To detect fraud by Servants, Masters are requested to destroy Labels over the boxes. None are genuine without our two Stamps on two sides.

SOLE AGENTS FOR INDIA,

M. H. MAJU & CO.

(M. H. Maju, late partner Morton & Co),
Elphinstone Circle, No. 4, Messrs. Bolton & Co.'s old premises.

QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL, £2,000,000.

REDUCED RATES.

FIRE—LIFE—ANNUITIES.

ANNUAL INCOME	£552,926
FUNDS IN HAND	£926,044
CLAIMS PAID	£2,740,587

Policies issued and claims paid by

KILLICK, NIXON & Co.,
Agents for Western India.

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

MADON'S

NEVER FAILING

PULMONIC BALM

FOR COUGH, COLD, BRONCHITIS, WHOOPING COUGH,

ASTHMA AND OTHER DISEASES OF THE LUNGS AND CHEST.

A mild and safe combination of Purely Vegetable Drugs possessing Expectorant, Demulcent, and Balsamic properties

As this new Preparation is entirely free from Opium and other injurious and objectionable drugs, it may be given without any danger even to children. It never fails to cure the most obstinate forms of Cough, Cold, Whooping Cough, &c., in few doses. In ordinary Cold when attended with feverishness and headache, this medicine acts as a charm and gives speedy relief when properly administered and attending to the directions given with each bottle.

Per bottle As. 8 and Re. 1-0.

B. S. MADON & CO.,
CHEMISTS, 12, MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

HORMUSJEE SORABJEE.

NEW BOOKS.

Life of Prince Imperial of France, by Ellen Barlee	Rs.	8 0
London Society, vol. Jan. to June 1880		1 0
Life of H. M. The Queen, with coloured Portrait		1 0
Irving's Annals of our Time; new edition 1880		11 4
Morrison's Book-keeping, Double and Single Entry, new edition		5 0
Read's Martyrdom of Man, new edition		4 12
Mackenzie's Roman Law, new edition 1880		7 8
Ramsey's Mahomedan Law of Inheritance		7 8
Holiday in Home Countries, by E. Walford		3 4
Picked Up in the Streets, or Struggles for Life amongst the London Poor, by [illegible]		3 12

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS.

THE Proprietor of the "Bombay Gazette" Press having leased from the *GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY* and the *BOMBAY, BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY COMPANY*, the exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to these two Companies, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting Notices or Advertisements on the lines.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the Native Languages.

The advantages which Railway Stations present as a means of bringing intimations of all kinds before the public have been demonstrated in England by the extensive use which is made by Advertisers, of every station, great and small, along every one in the United Kingdom.

Insurance Companies, Shipping Companies, Hotel-keepers, Merchants, Traders and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the public, all alike value the privilege of Railway Station Advertising.

There is no reason why the privilege should not be also specially valuable to Advertisers in India. Looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway Passengers on the two trunk lines of Western India, Native Merchants, Traders, &c., seeing that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language, would find the publication of their announcements at Railway Stations an infallible means of extending their business.

And as nearly All Travellers arriving in India now Land at Bombay and proceed by the G. I. P. or B. B. and C. I. Railways to their destinations, placards exhibited at the different stations on those lines are every day becoming more and more valuable as means of bringing the Advertisers' business to the notice of the public.

Advertisers can select the stations, on either line, at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely moderate scale to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcements known to the public.

Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers may be printed at moderate charges in English or any of the Native languages at the "Bombay Gazette" Press. Estimates on application.

RATES.

Boards not exceeding 2 feet long and 2 feet broad Rs. 2 per month. For every additional square foot annas 8.

Thus a firm exhibiting a board, say 4 feet square, will have the advantage of having his business Advertisement read by thousands of passengers on one station platform for the trifling monthly expenditure of Rs. 2. Parties advertising on six stations or more will be allowed a discount often per cent. ; on twelve stations or more twenty-five per cent.

The boards to be delivered at the "Bombay Gazette" Office, whence they will be sent by the Lessee to the various stations selected by the Advertiser. In the event of the contract terminating, the boards will be brought back to Bombay at the expense and risk of the Advertiser.

Special arrangements for long periods.

For further particulars apply to THE MANAGER, "Bombay Gazette" Office, Rampart Row, Fort.

G. I. P. R.

Bombay, Boree Bunder	Bhadli	Chindwara	Lanowice*
Musjid „	Bhosawul Junction*‖	Satari	Karli
Byculla	Sowda	Shapura	Kukulla
Chinchpoogly	Nimborah	Mirganj (for Mandla Roads)	Tullegaum
Parel Station	Sever	Warreegaum	Salaiwadi
Dadur	Khamapur	Nargaum	Chinchwud
Sion	Burhanpur	Khankeer	Kirkee
Coorla	Dhamnee	Kulkuzoor	Poonat ¶
Ghat-Cooper	Mandwa	Biswa Bridge	Loonee
Bhandoop	Dongergaum	Nandoora	Oorolee
Tannahit	Jhagnur	Julum ¶	Yeoat
Deowa	Khundwa*‖¶	Sheagaum*	Khangaum
Callian Junction*‖	Jawar	Parus	Patus
Ttitwalla	Dupkl	Bonh	Dhond§
Khadawali	Harsud	Akola	Boreahl
Wasind	Kirkeam	Boregaum	Decksal and Bhegwan
Shapoor	Bheringee	Kalipurna	Karrus
Atgaum	Hurda*	Moortizapoor	Poomulwaree
Nurdee	Timoonee	Mohona	Jahwoor
Kusarah*	Pagdhal	Koorun	Keim
Egutpoorah*	Sewnee	Budnairs*‖	Barsee Road*
Gundee	Dharam Khundi	Malker	Marheh
Baligaum	Dularia	Chandoor	Unger
Doolalee B. Siding	Etarsee for Hoshangabad	Damergaum	Mohol
Nassick Road‖	Rampur	Poolgaum	Packney
Kheirwadee	Bagra	Dygaum	Sholapoor* ¶
Niphar	Semri	Wurdah ¶ ¶	Hoodgee
Lasulgaum	Sohagpore*¶¶	Bagra	Kurrulgaum
Munmar	Pagaria (for Pachmari)	Sindee	Doodseh
Nandgaum*	Bankeri	Boree	Goodoor
Naidongaree	Bahai	Nagpoor	Goolburga
Chaligaum	Gadawara	Huin Gate	Shahabad*‖¶¶
Kalgaum	Bohanee	Pudsingpoor	Wadi
Galna	Kurell (for Saugor)	Waugni	Nulwar
Pashora	Nursingpore	Narel	Yelaghorry
Mylee	Kuruk Sail	Chinchowli	Sydapore Road
Mussawud		Kurjut*‖	Kistna
Sisowlee		Padesdari	Chickesgore
Julgaum		Khandalla	Raichore*¶¶

B. B. & C. I. R.

Colaba	Wangaum	Unclesur	Pali
Church Gate Street	Danoo Road	Broach*	Borehavi
Marine Lines	Grolwood	Chunnargaum	Neriad
Churney Road	Wonjee	Pallej	Mehmoodabad
Manatuxmee	Sunjan	Meagaum	Barajree
Parell	Damaun Road	Mundala	Ahmedabad*¶¶
Dadur	Oodwara	Dubhoe	Ambli Road
Mahim	Pardee	Chandode	Samund
Bandora	Bulsar	Dabhoi	Charolee
Andaree	Dongree	Bhadurpore	Jackwara
Goregaum	Beelecmora	Erola	Veerumgaum
Borewlee (Dyeur)	Umulsar	Baroda*	Jhond
Bhyndar	Nowsaree	Bajwa	Fatree
Dansein Road	Murolee	Wasund	Kharraghora
Veraur	Sucheen	Nowiey	Sabli Road
Sopalla	Surat*¶	Anand	Lillapore Road
Palghur	Amrolee	Bhaloj	Luctor
Boisur	Keem	Oomret	Wadwan
	Palonee	Dakor	
		Thasra	

* Refreshment. ‖ Junction for Lines.
¶ 15 minutes for early tea. ¶¶ 20 minutes for Breakfast.
§ Junction for Amraoti State Railway.
¶¶¶ 40 minutes for Breakfast.

LITHO STONES FOR SALE.

ABOUT 5,000 lbs. of SUPERIOR GERMAN QUARRY LITHO. STONES, second hand, of various sizes ; in small lots to suit the requirements of purchasers.

The above are to be disposed of to make room for fresh material expected from England by the middle of next month.

For prices and other particulars apply at the "Bombay Gazette" Office, Rampart Row, Bombay.

BASS'S BEER IN WOOD.

IMPORTED DIRECT FROM Messrs. BASS & Co.

SHIPMENTS of the above, specially selected from the finest brewings, are received fortnightly per Mail Steamer.

Per Hogshead, Cash .....Rs. 78
Per Kilderkin, Cash..... 30

TREACHER & Co., Limited.

FINE BORDEAUX CLARET.

Bottled, Capsuled and Labelled under PRACTICAL EUROPEAN SUPERVISION at the Company's Wine Cellars, Byculla. Unquestionably the best value in this market.

In cases of 1 dozen..Cash Rs. 10.

TREACHER AND COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

OLD IRISH WHISKY,

THE immense success which has attended the introduction of their unrivalled blend of Scotch Whisky (Old Glenlivet) has induced TREACHER & Co. to apply their long and practical knowledge of this branch of the Company's business to the production of a blend of the finest IRISH WHISKY, which would meet with the approval of consumers of the article.

After lengthened experiments with the finest matured Spirits from the best known Distilleries in Ireland, the Management have succeeded in producing a blend which they confidently assert to be unequalled by any other offering in India.

It is a well known fact that a large portion of the Whisky offered as Irish is known to the trade as "silent spirit," which is commonly distilled from refuse, such as spoiled grain, rotten potatoes, and other abominations.

TREACHER & Co. guarantee that this blend is made from pure malt spirit only, distilled from the finest grain or malt, is pure, mild, and agreeable, and entirely free from essential oils and other impurities.

Sample sent free upon application.

Per 1 Dozen case, Cash, Rs. 22-8.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,

WINE MERCHANTS,

BOMBAY. BYCULLA. & POONA.

C. MARCKS AND COMPANY,

BOMBAY AND POONA.

WATCH MANUFACTURERS, JEWELLERS, SILVER SMITHS AND OPTICIANS.

A SPLENDID STOCK in hand of the following Goods :—

Gentlemen's Gold Watches, Crystal, Half Hunting and Hunting Keyless Levers, full Jewelled, Chronometer balance, suitable for presentation.

Minute and Quarter Repeaters, Chronographs Independent Centre Seconds, Perpetual Calendars, Clock Watches, &c., of high class finish.

Ladies' Gold Watches Keyless Open Face, Half Hunting and Hunting, with beautifully engraved cases. Gentlemen's Silver Hunting and Open-faced Levers, in every style, an immense stock to select from. Ladies' Silver Watches in every new style. Keyless German Silver Railway, Shikar, and Campaign Watches.

An assortment of fine London finished Jewellery, consisting of Brooches, Earrings, Lockets, Necklets, Bracelets, &c., &c.

Optical Goods by A. Menist, of London and Amsterdam, for whom we are Sole Agents in the Bombay Presidency.

None but skilled European workmen are employed in the Repairing Department.

Catalogues and Menist's pamphlet free on application. Goods can be sent by Value Payable Post.

2, Hummum Street, Bombay. 1, East Street, Poona.

NANSEE KHYRAZ & CO.,

CIVIL, MILITARY AND NAVAL TAILORS. HATTERS, HOSIERS, AND GENERAL WAREHOUSEMEN.

13, MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY.

BEG to invite special attention to their OUTFITTING DEPARTMENT, and to assure Gentlemen favouring them with their orders, that this department is under the IMMEDIATE CHARGE AND SUPERINTENDENCE of a THOROUGHLY PRACTICAL ENGLISH CUTTER, and Gentlemen may confidently rely on every attention being paid to their orders.

The New Stock of Tweeds and Angolas which is just to hand, we can with confidence recommend as being well worthy of the inspection, which we hope they will be accorded.

FOR THE HOT WEATHER.
OFFICE, TRAVELLING, OR DECK SUITS.

Coat and Trousers, Coat Single or Double Breasted, of Fancy Angola Serge, guaranteed thoroughly Shrunk ..... from	Rs. 20
Coat and Trousers, Coat Single or Double Breasted, of Fine Fancy Angola ..... from	„ 25 to 30
Coat and Trousers, Coat Single or Double Breasted, of best English Tweed	„ 25 to 30
Coat and Trousers, Coat Single or Double Breasted, of very Fine Fancy Angola	„ 30
Coat and Trousers, Coat Single or Double Breasted, of very Fine Fancy Angola Coating	„ 30

COATS FOR THE HOT WEATHER—FOR OFFICE WEAR.

Best Black Alpacca, Single or Double Breasted.	Rs. 10
Best Black Parramatta, Single or Double	„ „ 12 to 14
Best Black French Merino, Single or Double	„ „ 12 to 14
Best Drab China Silk Single or Double	„ „ 12
Best Blue China Crape Single or Double	„ „ 14 to 18

TROUSERS FOR THE HOT WEATHER—FOR OFFICE WEAR.

English Tweed, light and thin, from	per pair Rs. 10
Scotch Tweed, light and thin, from	„ „ 10
Angola light and thin—as cool as Drill	„ „ 10
Blue Serge Thread Dyed, gives excellent wear	„ „ 10
White Serge, a really good article, from	„ „ 11

DRILLS FOR THE HOT WEATHER.

Best Quality White American Drill	per suit Rs. 7-8
Best Quality white English Drill	„ „ 10
Best Quality White Linen Drill	„ „ 12 to 14
Best Quality Brown Holland	„ „ 10
Best Brown and coloured American Drill	„ „ 8-8
Best Shikar Cloth, of different colours and makes, from	„ „ 10 to 15

ALSO JUST TO HAND A FURTHER SUPPLY OF HATS.

Hawkes' Regulation Helmets	each Rs. 18
Chain and Spike	extra Rs. 10
E lwood's Helmets	„ „ 14
Elwood's Hunting Hats, covered with Brown and White Canvas	„ „ 12
Christy's Black and Drab Fancy Felt Hats	„ „ 9
Christy's Black Dress Hats	„ „ 12
Christy's Drab Shell Hats, from	„ „ 12

EVERY REQUISITE FOR TRAVELLERS BY LAND OR SEA ALWAYS IN STOCK.

COMPLETE SUITS MADE TO ORDER WITH A GUARANTEE OF A PERFECT FIT IN SIX HOURS' NOTICE.

MEIFFRE NEVEU AND CIE.,

AUX VILLES DE FRANCE,

LADIES' GENERAL FRENCH OUTFITTING WAREHOUSE.

NOW REMOVED TO RAMPART ROW AND CHURCH GATE STREET.

BOMBAY.

Dark Gamorie Costumes, from		Long Overcoat Ulsters, from	
Navy Serge do. do.	„ 35 to 40	Do. Astraken do.	„ 35 to 4
Thick Tweed do. do.	„ 25 to 30	Do. do. do.	„ 15 to 2
Warm Home-spun do. do.	„ 20 to 45	Rain-coats do. do.	„ 14 to 1
Guernsey quilted do. do.	„ 35 to 60	Alpacca Cache Poussiere	„ 12 to 1
Norfolk travelling with extra Jacket	„ 45 to 75	Flemish Linen Dust Coats	„ 8 to 1
Warm Cashmere Dressing Gown, lined flannel	„ 18 to 28	Dark Cambric Petticoats	„ 8 to 1
Warm Oxford Jackets, from	„ 15 to 30	Warm Petticoats	„ 8 to 2

Complete Outfits for Ladies and Children, ready for wear.

Flannel in different Colors.
Waterproof Sheeting.
Cotton and Merino Stockings.
Ladies' Undervests.
Tweed Hats.
Terai Hats.
Fancy Deck Hats.
Sealskin Caps.
Alexandra Jackets.
Shawls.
Scotch Mauds.
Mufflers and Wrappers.
Blankets.
Bathing Gowns.
Towels.
Linen Collars and Cuffs.
Paper Collars and Cuffs.
White and Colored Handkerchiefs.
Neckties and Frchus.
Sponges.
Toilet Requisites.
Fitted Bags complete.

Boots and Shoes.
Folding Deck Chairs.
Ladies' Trunks.
Travelling Boxes.
Hat Boxes.
Soiled Linen Bags.
Leather Purses.
Air Pillows.
Resais [Indian Quilts].
Rug's Straps.
Silk Umbrellas.
Parasols.
Tin Baths.
Nail Brushes.
Tooth Brushes.
Hair Brushes in Cases.
Combs and Powders.
Perfumes.
Soap Boxes.
Luggage Labels.
Fans.
Work Boxes, &c., &c.

NOTE ADDRESS :

RAMPART ROW & CHURCH GATE STREET, AUX VILLES DE FRANCE.

ALWAYS ON HAND, AT

P. GRANT AND SON'S,

RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

SADDLERY AND HARNESS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

WHIPS, SPURS, AND MILITARY ACCOUTREMENTS.

SEEDS !
SEEDS !!
SEEDS !!!

OUR First Cold Season supply of FLOWER and VEGETABLE SEEDS is expected by the incoming English Mail. Out-station orders are being registered. Catalogue can be had post free.

PALEKAR & Co.

Kalbadevi Road, Bombay, 13th July 1880.

WANTED TO CHARTER.

TENDERS are hereby INVITED for the CHARTER of a STEAMER capable of STEAMING EIGHT KNOTS an hour, and carrying 200 Tons of measurement cargo, with coal for six days' consumption, water, and provisions on board, on a draught not exceeding 11 feet, and of accommodating 12 first class passengers with all necessary table and cabin fittings on board, to be employed under the direction of the Charterers in making two voyages per month round the Island of Ceylon, calling at all the principal ports on the coast. The steamer to be certified to be in good seaworthy conditions, and her Engines and Boilers in good working order. The owners to provide crew, stores, provisions, and water, and provisions and water for cabin passengers. The Charterers providing only coal for the vessel's consumption. The charter to be for a term of three months, from the first day of January, next, on which day the vessel should be ready to leave Colombo on her first voyage, but the Charterers to have the option of continuing the charter for two months longer, paying for the vessel at a proportionate rate for the number of days employed beyond the first two months.

Tenders headed "Tender for Charter of vessel for Inland Service," fully describing the Vessel, and stating terms of charter addressed to the HONORABLE THE COLONIAL SECRETARY CEYLON, will be received at Colombo Secretary's Office, Colombo, up to the 10th November next.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

HERR BITTERSMANN'S

GRAND CONCERTS

EVERY EVENING

AT

TEMPLE BAR.

COMMENCING AT 9 P. M.

ADMISSION BY REFRESHMENT TICKET, Re. 1.

NOW READY.

A PERMANENT SETTLEMENT

FOR THE

DEKKHAN.

BY

W. WEDDERBURN, Bom. C. S.

Price Eight Annas.

May be had at this Office and at different Booksellers.

JUST RECEIVED.

A SMALL ASSORTMENT of HANDSOME DRAWING-ROOM TIME PIECES.

	Rs. a.
Good Luck	9 0
„ with Alarm	10 0
Le Rune	12 0
„ with Alarm	13 0
Galaxy	9 0
Boom	5 0
„ with Alarm	6 0
La Baunur	13 0
Chalet (8 days)	15 0

COOPER AND COMPANY,
MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

ASIATIC STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

S. S. SHAHZADA.

FROM MOULMEIN AND RANGOON.

THE above steamer has ARRIVED and CONSIGNEES are requested to TAKE DELIVERY of their CARGO without delay, otherwise it will be landed at their risk and expense.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Bombay, 29th July 1880. Agents.

WATSON & CO.'S ANNUAL CLEARANCE SALE.

CLOTH TABLE COVERS EMBROIDERED GOLD.

Size 6 feet by 6 feet.

GREEN, CRIMSON.
Reduced to Rs. 10-0 each.

GREEN, CRIMSON.
Reduced to Rs. 11-0 each.

GREEN, CRIMSON.
Reduced to Rs. 12-8 each.

GREEN, MAROON.
Reduced to Rs. 14-0 each.

GREEN, CRIMSON, BLUE, Superior.
Reduced to Rs. 17-8 each.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

WEDNESDAY EVENING, JULY 28.

REUTER'S telegrams of yesterday quote Consols at 98, a decline of ⅛, and French Rentes unchanged at Fcs. 119. Indian Government Securities are still quoted at 81½ for Fours and 87½ for Fours-and-a-half per cent.

In the Produce markets there are no changes to report.

In Manchester the Piece Goods market was steady at previous quotations, as also was Cotton in Liverpool. To arrive Americans were 1-16d. per lb. higher, L. M. Uplands being quoted at 6 25-32d. per lb. for this month and 6 7-16d. per lb. for September-October delivery. In New York, however, a decline of ·09 cents per lb. is reported in futures, but the price for ready Cotton is unaltered at 11⅛ cents per lb. The Receipts at the U. S. ports to date are now as follows :—

	1880.	1879.	1878.
Tuesday's Receipts	1,000	600	700
Four days do.	6,000	1,400	1,600
Total since 1st Sept	4,867,600	4,426,600	4,220,800

BAR SILVER in London yesterday was quoted at 52¼d. per oz., a decline of ¼ per oz.

STERLING EXCHANGE.—The market opened easy at a decline of 1-32d. per Rupee and throughout the day. There has been a better enquiry for Bank Bills, and hardly any Mercantile Bills offering. It is now said that Lord Hartington's promised financial statement is postponed till next week, in which case we may expect the sale of Council Drafts in London to-day to go badly, as whilst the present uncertainty exists, Indian finance must be to some extent affected. Our closing rates are :—

Bank Bills, on demand	...	1s. 8 7-32d.	per Re.
" 3 months' sight.		1s. 8 11-32d.	"
Credits 3 "	...	1s. 8 7-16d.	"
Documents 3 "	...	1s. 8 15-32d.	"
Francs 3 "	...	2·16	"

On Calcutta rates are unaltered at Rs. 100 1-16 for demand and Rs. 99¼ for 60 days' sight drafts.

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—The market has been quiet to-day with more sellers than buyers at our quotations, viz :—

4 per cent. loan Govt. Paper	96 5-16
4½ per cent. do.	104 11-16
Port Trust Bonds	94½
Municipal 5 per cent. loans.....	103½

SHARES.—The market has been fairly steady during the day, and no changes of any importance have been reported.

COTTON.—There has been rather more enquiry for export, but the business transacted has only been a very small one. We quote :—

Good Oomras.....	Rs. 205	per candy.
F. G. F.	" 198	"
Good Dholleral	" 203	"
G. F. "	" 196	"
G. F. Compta	" 195	"
F. G. F. S. G. Dharwar.....	" 206	"

LINSEED is dull of sale at Rs. 6-12 to Rs. 6-13 per cwt.

RAPESEED is quiet at Rs. 6 per cwt.

WHEAT is in rather less demand, and Rs. 3½ per candy is now the quotation for Best White.

FREIGHTS remain in the same dull state. The nominal rates are 30s. per ton for Liverpool, 25s. per ton for Marseilles and Genoa (freight paid here at par), and 40s. per ton for Trieste and Venice.

IMPORTS.—Our Piece Goods and Yarn markets continue steady. Metals are rather firmer, the quotation for Copper Braziera in the bazaar being now Rs. 45 per cwt.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

	Shares.	Amount	Paid up.	Last Dvd. end.	Cash Rates.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	500	5 p. ct	705xd
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	8 do	754
Bank of Madras.....	10,000	500	all	8 do	0xdxd
EXCHANGE BANKS.		£	£		
Agra Bank	10,000	10	all	3 do	132
Chart'd Bk. I. & C.....	40,000	20	all	6 do	275
Chart'd Mercantile	30,000	25	all	6 do	280
Hongkong & Shanghai Bank	40,000	281	all	8 do	400
National Bank of India.	37,350	25	12½	5 do	116
Oriental Bank	60,000	25	all	5 do	280

LAND COMPANIES.

New Jolaba Co.....	4,000	3,000	2,923	2 p. ct	680
Freze Land	7,500	150	15	100	36
Mangaon Land, &c	1,750	2,000	2,000	* ...	35xd
Fort Canning Co.....	2,000	1,400	1,400	12	205

* P. T. Bond.

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock.....	..	£20	218-3	5 p. ct	312
Do New £12 shares..	..	£20	136-14-6	do	26
Ditto	..	£20	65-7-6	do	79
Ditto	..	£20	21-15-1	do	32
B. B. and C. I. Ry. Co	..	£100	1,000	do	1,100
Do. New £12 shares...	...	£12	126-2-15	do	265

PRESS COMPANIES

Akbar Cotton.....	150	5,000	2,250	50	1,025
Albert Ginning Co....	100	500	all	12 p.ct.	425
Albert Press Co., Kurrachee	200	2,000	1,100	12½	1,175
Apollo Press Co., (small shares)	750	2,400	2,400	32	340
Bellary	625	1,000	1000	20 p. c.	500
Burar Cotton Ginning & Press Co.....	600	500	all	50	455
New Indian Press	1,000	350	350	14	130
Broach Cotton Ginning & Press Co	1,400	250	all	10	42
Dolaba Press Co.....	500	1,880	1,880	40	650
Dholleras Press and Ginning Co	800	300	all	15	300
East India Press Co....	700	1,000	1,000	100	1,010
Fort Press Co	150	5,000	5,000	5½	1,750
French Press Co.....	800	500	all	50	455
Hind Press Co.....	400	2,000	750	5	535
Mofussil Co.....	3,125	400	400	2	265
Prince of W. Press	125	....	1,000	7½	500
Sind & Punjaub Cotton Press Co..	100	1,250	750	11½	1,220
Sassoon Press Co.....	30	500	500	25	375
Volkart's Press Co.	450	1,000	all	50	654

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE ship Cyprus, 1,392 tons, Captain W. A. Sleeves, will sail to-day for Calcutta with a cargo of 41,862 maunds salt and a general cargo.

THE steamer Shahzada, 1,046 tons, Captain H. R. Burley, arrived in harbour yesterday from Moulmein via Rangoon with a general cargo, and Mr. Mollay as a passenger.

ARRIVAL.

July.	Vessels.	Commanders.	From.
28	Shahzada (s)	Burley	Moulmein, July 12.

DEPARTURE.

July.	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destination.
28	Macedon	Watson	Calcutta.

The Ship Cyprus, Sleeves, to Calcutta obtained her port clearance yesterday :—

The following vessels were entered for loading yesterday :—
Steamer Branksome Hall, to Liverpool.
Steamer Coconada, to Kurrachee.

CALCUTTA.

July. ARRIVALS.
28 Chyebassa (s).....Stevenson .....London, June 12.
Eastern Monarch ...Whits .....London, May 1.
British Nation .....Yarker .....London, April 25.
24 City of Shanghai ....Drysdale .....Cardiff, April 17.
Udston .....Peterson .....Liverpool, April 30.

DEPARTURES.

July 23.—Steamers City of Venice and Kilwa. Ship City of Perth. Barque Monmouthshire.
July 24.—Ships Mabel and St. Monan.

PASSENGERS.

Per Chyebassa—Mrs Drapes, Mrs Turner, Mr O C Cowper, Mr T Wilson, Mr Tumber, and Mr D Duncan.
Per Udston.—1 Stowaway.

VESSEL SPOKEN.

By British Nation—North.

DAILY IMPORTS.—JULY 28.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Gulf of Suez s—8 packages lamps Jooma Meetha.
Branksome Hall s—150 kegs lead ore Ruttonjee Jewraz, 51 bundles shovels M M Mody and Co, 100 boxes bar soap Shrufally Hiptools, 300 boxes bar soap Aldridge Salmon and Co.

FROM LONDON.

Gulf of Suez s—140 cases window glass Shrufally Mamoojee, 13 casks zinc sheets and 10 barrels alum H D Fisher and Co, 8 cases zinc pieces Cowasjee Brothers, 6 casks zinc sheets M M Moody and Co, 57 cases oilmanst res and 1 case medicine of sorts Ebrahim Hoosenally Hoosenally, 25 cases colours Jewahboy Hiptoolv, 6 cases black cochineal Nihalchand Nundlaul, 6 cases castor oil and 61 packages oilmanstores Allybhoy Sumsoodin, 6 cases dye Ruttonjee Jewraj, 56 cases writing papers Volkart Brothers, 3 bales wall papers Abdool Hoseib Tyebjee, 30 cases writing papers Byramjee Shapoorjee, 10 cases soap Allybhoy Sumsoodin.
Centurion—91 packages gunpowder Tyebally Dawoodjee.
Khiva s—12 cases provision Mauukj e Jamsetjee, 10 cases black cochineal Kooberdass Khooseldass, 3 boxes gold coins [Rs 1,41,909], 2 boxes gold bars [Rs 1,00,000] and 300 boxes silver bars [Rs 7,40,000], the Chartered Mercantile Bank.
Mangolia s—10 cases brandy D P Batha and Co.

FROM GLASGOW.

Hispasion s—25 cases whiskey William Bell and Co, 100 cases sm. port wine Rogers and Co.

FROM MARSEILLES.

Venetia s—4 cases saffrou A C Dady and Co.

FROM TRIESTE.

Memfi s—50 cases beer Bell Brandesburg and Co, 111 cases writing papers Framjee Arda. and Sons.

FROM BORDEAUX.

Manilla s—50 cases brandy Dhunjeebhoy Cowasjee.

DAILY EXPORTS.—JULY 28.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Speke Hall s—1,650 cwts wheat Lang Moir and Co, 50 bales rags Farnham and Co, 61 bales wool Veerjee Megraz, 135 bales cotton Govindram Dwarkadass, 36 bales rags and 3 bales hemp Soondersi Kessowjee, 75 bales wool Heerjee Govindjee, 100 bales rags Framjee Heerjee, 260 cwts coir rope Soondersi Govindjee, 70 bales wool G vindjee Madhowjee, 90 bales wool G Bhugwandass, 72 bales wool and 10 bales rags Keeka Khoosal, 31 bales wool Rayeez Ameerchund, 40 bales wool Triombjee Mooljee and Co.
Branksom Hall s—3,000 cwts wheat Killick Nixon and Co.

FOR LONDON

Lampert s—36 cases m-o'-p shells Abdoola Moosa, 5,000 cwts wheat Bitchie Steuart and Co, 7 bales hides Hajee Hassen Oomer, 10 cases skins Th-s H Moore and Co, 10 cwts cardamoms Tejpall Godoo, 8 bales hides Edward Bates and Co.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Cronstadt s—4,000 cwts rapeseed Volkart Brothers.

FOR TRIESTE.

Venetia s—250 bales cotton Sigg Sulsier and Co, 300 bales cotton Volkart Brothers.

FOR ALEXANDRIA.

Memfi s—35 cwts ghee E. L. Moolchund.

FOR VENICE.

Venetia s—400 bales cotton Geo Lockhart and Co, 200 bales cotton Ralli Brothers, 150 bales cotton Volkart Brothers.
Memfi s—20 cwts blood stone Sumsoodin Jeewabhoy, 200 bales cotton Volkart Brothers.

FOR GENOA.

Manilla s—200 bales cotton E. Spinner and Co.

FOR HAVRE.

Lawrence Delop—52 bags coffee M Mackenzie and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Manilla s—3 cwts gingelly seed and 1½ cwts wheat Tyebjee and Co, 20½ cwts ghee E. L. Moolchund.
Venetia s—8 0 cwts wheat Ralli Brothers, 2·5 cwts gingelly seed Meerally Soomar.

FOR SUEZ.

Memfi s—3 cwts indigo and 1½ cwts cambay stone Shaik Ahmed Shaik Dawood.
Venetia s—140 cwts coffee David Sassoon and Co 6 bundles silk Cayamally Tyebally, Son, 25 cwts coffee and 2 cwts cardamoms E. L. Moolchund.

FOR HONGKONG.

Khiva s—30 bales twist Rehemoobhoy Habibbhoy, 72 bales silk Jairazbhoy Peerbh y, 77 bales twist Currimbhoy Ebram, 50 bales twist B and A Hormusjee, 156 bales twist Ebram Noordin and Co., 9 chests opium E J Abraham, 95 chests opium E D Sassoon and Co, 10 chests opium Cursetjee Bomanjee and Co, 23 chests opium Jairazbhoy Peerbhoy, 30 chests opium Tata and Co, 8 chests opium P P Tolatee, 60 cwts cloves Yue Lun Ching, 11½ cwts raisins Ebram Hansum, 36 cwts raisin Bandanwejee.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Khiva s—14½ chests opium E J Abraham, 16½ chests opium Tarachand Seetaram, 11 chests opium Cursetjee B manjee and Co 110 chests opium Abraham Ezra and Co 18 chests opium Jairazbhoy Peerbhoy, 8 chests opium S A Joseph, 10 chests opium Tarachund Ghuneshamdass.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.
BOMBAY, 27th July 1880.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·729
Temperature of the Air	80·3
Wet Bulb Thermometer	76·8
Dew Point.....	75·5
Relative humidity of Air	·84
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudless 0)	7·8
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6 p.m.) ...	83·3
Minimum do. do. (read at 10 a.m.	76·6
General Direction of Wind*.....	WSW, W, WSW, W, WSW.
Movement of wind in 24 hours*	280
Fall of Rain*	0·09
Total fall during month	18·15
" " year	39·46

*From midnight to midnight.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

CENTRAL PROVINCES ORDERS.

(*Central Provinces Gazette July*, 24.

Lieut-Col T E Vandergucht, having returned from privilege leave, assumed charge of the Jubbulpore district police from Mr A Marriott, on the afternoon of the 9th instant.

Mr A Marriott, Offg Dist Supdt of Police, 3rd Class, will revert to the 4th Class, with effect from the 17th instant.

Mr E D M Hooper, Asst Conserv of Forests, 1st grade, availed himself of the three months' privilege leave.

Surg H M Leckler returned from the three months' privilege leave granted him.

Surg Major J. F. Barter, on being relieved of the charge of the Nagpur Central Jail, is posted as Civil Surg to the Betul district.

One month's privilege leave is granted to Surg Major J. F. Barter, with effect from the date on which he was relieved of the charge of the Nagpur Central Jail by Surg H M Leckler.

Mr F Greany, Inspector, assumed charge of the Damoh district from Ghulam Mustapha on the forenoon of the 17th instant.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Mr B P Milsom, temporary Ex Engr, 4th grade, passed the Dept1 Examination in Hindustani laid down in Public Works Code Chapter II, 1,21, on the 9th instant,

Three months' privilege leave of absence is granted to Col J O Mayne, R E, Chief Engr and Secy to the Chief Comsr, P W D, Central Provinces, from the 13th August 1880, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of the same.

NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES ORDERS.

(*North-Western Provinces Gazette*, July 24.)

Maj G E Reade, Asst Comsr, Almorah, to officiate as Cant Mag of Ranikhet, in addition to his other duties, during the absence on leave of Capt G W Anson, or until further orders.

Mr J Sladen, Mag and Collr, Saharanpur, to officiate as Comsr of the Meerut division.

Mr H F D'O Moule, Offg Mag and Collr, 1st grade, Moradabad, to officiate in the same capacity at Saharanpur, vice Mr J Sladen.

Mr J J D LaTouche, Offg Joint Mag 1st grade, to officiate as Mag and Collr, Moradabad, vice Mr H F D'O Moule.

Mr F W Birch, Offg Asst Dist Supdt of Police, Benares, to officiate as Dist Supdt of Police, Benares, during the absence on leave of Mr W W Clifford, or until further orders.

From the date on which Mr J W Williams, Dist Supdt, 2nd grade, proceeded on leave, Major J W O'Dowda, Dist Supdt, 3rd grade, to officiate in the 2nd grade.

From the date on which Lieut Col A H Bramley, Dist Supdt 1st grade, returned to duty :—

Major G F I Graham, Offg Dist Supdt, 1st grade, to revert to Dist Supdt, 2nd grade.

Mr E C Blewitt, Offg Asst Dist Supdt of Police, from Allahabad to Meerut.

Mr F W Birch, Offg Asst Dist Supdt of Police, from Meerut to Benares.

Under section 37 of the Criminal Procedure Code, Mr D C Baillie, Asst Mag, Agra, to be a Mag of the 2nd class.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

(*Gazette of India*, July 24.)

HOME, REVENUE, AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

The services of Surgn G A Dundas, Civil Surgn of Thayetmyo in British Burma, are placed at the disposal of the Govt of the N W P and Oudh.

The Hon'ble A Wilson, a Judge of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, has obtained privilege leave from the 16th Nov next to the 8th Jan 1881, both days inclusive.

Lieut R Seton-Burn, Bengal S C, to be Adjt, Meywar Bheel Corps, vice Lieut F M Rundall.

Mr H M Durand, C S, resumed charge of his duties as Under-Secy, Foreign Dept, on the 24th July from which date Lieut T Hope reverted to his duties as Asst Secy in the Foreign Dept and Offg Political Agent, 3rd Class.

Lieut H L Ramsay, Senior Attache, Foreign Department' officiated as Political Agent, 3rd Class, and Asst Secy to the Govt of India, Foreign Dept, from the 9th June to the 19 h July.

The following extract from Regimental Orders issued by the Comdt, Merwara Battalion, dated 25th June 1880, is confirmed :—

Lieut J A Bell, Adjt, is appointed to officiate as 2nd-in-Comd, until further orders, in addition to his own duties, vice Major O'Moore Creagh, V C, on field service.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Staff Corps—The undermentioned officers, candidates for the Indian S C, are placed at the disposal of the Govts of Madras and Bombay, in view to their appointment to the S C of those Presidencies, with effect from the dates of their arrival in India :—

Lieut G A Carruthers, 31st Foot, to Madras; Lieut J S Swann 45th Foot, to Bombay ; and Lieut M T Lyde, 57th Foot, to Bombay.

Lieut-Col J V Hunt, C B, S C, Asst Comsy Genl, 2nd Clss, is allowed leave in India, [m c] for 273 days.

Conductor William Higher, P W D, is transferred to the pension establishment.

The following promotion is made, subject to H M's approval :—

Staff Corps—Lieut James Frank Rivett-Carnac, To be Captain.

Brevet—G O No 87 of 1880, promoting Capt A J T Welchman, General List, Infantry, to the rank of Major, is cancelled.

Volunteer Corps—2nd Punjab or Simla Volunteer Rifle Corps, Capt H R Cooke, to be Major.

8th Regt of N I—Jemadar Jethoo Misser, to be Subadar, vice Bulbeer, deceased ; Havildar Manh Singh, to be Jemadar, vice Jethoo Misser, promoted.

27th [Punjab] Regt of N I—Subadar Dessa Sing, to be Subadar Major, vice Guneaha Sing, "Sirdar Bahadur," invalided.

43rd [Assam] Regt of N I [Light] I—Jemadar Bookaie Sing, to be Subadar, vice Dipoo, invalided ; Havildar Juddobir Sein, to be Jemadar, vice Bookaie Sing, promoted.

Sub Conductor David Fraser, Comst Dept, has been permitted to retire from the service.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Mr E H Fenn, Comdr, I G S May Frere, to be Store-keeper, Bombay Dockyard.

Mr J E D Wise, to be 3rd Class Engr in H M's Indian Marine, on probation, and is posted to the I G hulk Koel.

Mr W A Dangerfield, R N, [retired], to be Agent for Govt Consignments, Calcutta, on probation for one year.

Mr T H Butterworth, 3rd Grade Officer, to be 2nd Grade Officer, vice Mr Jones.

Mr R D C Brownlow, Offg 3rd Grade Officer, to be 2nd Grade Officer.

Mr E J Beaumont, 4th Grade Officer, to be 3rd Grade Officer vice Mr Barwick.

Mr J H Farlam, 3rd Class Engr, having resigned his employment, his name has ceased to be borne on the rolls of H M's Indian Marine from the 11th June 1880.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Maj K A Jopp, R E, is promoted from Ex Engr, 2nd to 1st Grade.

The undermentioned officers attached to the Sorohi Division, Western Rajputana State Railway, and on the establishment under the Director General of Railways are placed under the orders of the Govt of Bombay for service in the Railway.

Mrs F B Walker, Ex Engr, 1st Grade ; W A Lesmond, Ex Engr, 4th Grade tempy rank ; J E Gabbett, Asst 2nd Grade ; C F Gilbert, Asst Engr, 2nd Grade ; and J W Parry, Asst Engr, 2nd Grade.

HIGH COURT.—JULY 29.

[Before the Hon. Sir CHARLES SARGENT.]
Suits for hearing and final disposal.
LONG CAUSES.

124-80—Jefferson, B and D—Vasoonjee Jivraj vs Mowjee Soonderjee—Hore, C and B—Part heard.

456-78—R Skipsey—Veerjee Hunsraj and others vs Hurjiwan Lilladhur—Smith and F.

[Before the Hon. Mr. Justice WEST.]
FOR JUDGMENT.

634-79—J C Cama—Avabai v Dadabai and another—Pestonjee K

FOR CONSENT DECREE.

23-79—H W Payne—The Bombay and Kattyawar Fenancial and Commercial Association vs Babee Nissa—C Trabjee.
Suits for hearing and final disposal.
Long Causes.

698-79—Prescot and W Bridgeo.dass Madhowdas another vs Mahomed Alikhan Ibrahim—H W Payne

507-79—Cragie L and O—H S King and another vs Lieut Col M R Bruce.

128-77—Tobin and R—The London B and M Bank vs Jeffer Khimjee—Tyabjee and B.

75-79—J nardhan and H—Ramchundra Shamraj vs Vishnu Vasudeo Godbole.

[Before the Hon. Mr. Justice MARRIOTT.]
For investigation under Sec. 408 of Act X of 1877.

In person—Caroline D Arango vs Charles J Brown.
Suits for hearing and final disposal.
LONG CAUSES.

875-79—Tyabjee and S—K okibai vs Jamsetjee Hormusjee Francis—Khunderao M—Part heard.

46-80—A F Turner, for paupers—Lilbai and another vs Thacker Pragjee Padumsey and another—Balkrishna and B.

90-80—Muljee and B—Ahmedbhoy Jamalbhoy and others vs Currim Mahomed Jamal and others—Khunderao M.

MESSRS. C. MARCKS and Co., of Bombay and Poona, have the pleasure of announcing that Mr. A. MENIST, Oculist's Optician, of Amsterdam and London, has APPOINTED them AGENTS for the sale of his CELEBRATED PEBBLE SPECTACLES and EYE-GLASSES, BINOCULARS, &c.

Mr. Menist makes his Frames of Gold and Silver only, which have been found to be the best metals for the purpose, his object being to obtain perfection as nearly as possible, without regard to cost. He does not use steel, for this metal rusts, and the joints become loose, altering the focus of the glasses, and so injuring the eyes; neither is there any economy in it, for in this climate it corrodes so quickly that it must be often renewed, while Gold or Silver are practically everlasting, and Aluminium cannot be used, for it leaves an indelible mark on the skin wherever it comes in contact with it.

Mr. Menist's Non-pressure Eye-glasses have a pring so made that it may be twisted in any direction without breaking, and they maintain their position when worn without any pressure, or leaving any mark when removed.

His 12 lens "Duchesse" are all Achromatic, and as powerful as Field Glasses.

His Field, Marine and Opera Glasses may be used for hours without causing the eyes to ache.

Mr. Menist has left instruments with Messrs. G. Marcks and Co. which enable them to test each eye separately, for it frequently happens that they differ more or less in power.

Messrs. C. MARCKS & Co., for the convenience of clients who may not wish to purchase Mr. Menist's glasses, have also in stock some of their own manufacture, at lower prices, in Gold, Silver, and Steel frames; and though the quality of the pebbles is admittedly not equal to those of Mr. Menist, yet it is very good, and much superior to most of what is sold as the "finest Brazilian Pebbles."

Pamphlets may be had on application.

NOTICE.

PASSENGERS TRAVELLING on the B. B. & C. I. LINE can obtain copies of the BOMBAY GAZETTE Daily Edition on the same day at the Bulsar Station.
Agent: EDULJEE PESTONJEE DESAI,
Wine Merchant.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

MARRIAGE.

FOORD—CUNNINGHAM—July 17th, at Ranikhet, N. W. P., Major W. O. Foord, M. S. C., to Annie, eldest daughter of Major-General Percy Scudamore Cunningham, late Commandant, 3rd Regiment P. L. I.

All MONEY ORDERS, CHEQUES and other Remittances sent to this office should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, JULY 29, 1880.

THE telegram from our London Correspondent, announcing a serious disaster to General Burrows's force, has been just confirmed as we are going to press by the announcement, also telegraphed from London, that the force in question has been annihilated. Lord Hartington himself is the authority for this sad confirmation of a statement which we almost hoped was exaggerated, and there is therefore no reason to doubt that it is literally true. The scene of the disaster is Kushki Nakhund, a strategic position 41 miles in advance of Kandahar and 31 from the left bank of the Helmund, to which General Burrows retired after the defection of Shere Ali's infantry made his position at Girishk precarious. Kushki Nakhund commands several roads, and supplies in the neighbourhood being plentiful, it was, under the circumstances, the best position to take up since unfortunately the force was not retired upon Kandahar. Ayub Khan's cavalry made its first appearance at Girishk on the 17th inst. and the position of his main body was then stated to be uncertain. Nothing further of his movements was made public until the 27th, when it was announced by the Press Commissioner that news from Kandahar stated that the main body of Ayub's troops had crossed the Helmund, and were at a place called Haidrabad, on the east bank, on the 23rd instant. Parties of his cavalry were then foraging in the country near our camp and it was added that on the 22nd 400 of his horsemen were met by a cavalry reconnaissance and forced to retire. Two different statements have been published with regard to the strength of the force under Ayub. According to one account he had with him when he left Herat 11 regiments of infantry, 36 guns and a body of cavalry, the strength of which was not stated. According to another version his infantry numbered 4,000, his guns 80 and his cavalry 900. The numbers given in this latter account are on the face of them improbable. The number of infantry is clearly understated, and that of his guns evidently exaggerated. Whatever the exact numbers of his force may have been, it is pretty certain, that his infantry was of good quality, consisting of several of the best regiments of Shere Ali's regular army. They would undoubtedly have played a more important part in the earlier period of the war had not the feud between the Kabuli and Herat regiments occupied them and prevented Ayub from setting out on his march against Kandahar until the month of June. When on the 2nd inst. it became known that Ayub had got to Farrah, which is 166 miles from Herat and 236 from Kandahar, Shere Ali set out for the Helmund at the head of his troops and General Burrows followed a day or two later. Shere Ali crossed the river, but upon the approach of Ayub Khan's force he, on the 14th inst, ordered his infantry to retire towards Girishk, whereupon they deserted in a body, taking with them guns, arms and ammunition, and went off towards the Zemindarwar country, which was notoriously hostile to Shere Ali's cause. The British cavalry, coming up shortly after, charged and dispersed the Wali's faithless infantry, killing 200 and recovering the guns. The defection of the bulk of the Wali's force of course rendered the position of General Burrows very perilous, and he appears to have wisely withdrawn at once to Kushki Nakhund. It would have been still better had he at once retreated upon a position near Kandahar, where the bulk of the Bombay Division under General Primrose would have been at hand to support him. As it was when he fell back upon Kushki Nakhund, Ayub no doubt embollened by the turn things had taken, appears to have followed in force, and it is obvious from the statement as to his foraging parties covering the country that his army was too strong to be faced in the open by General Burrows. It is probable that the people of the Zemindarwar country who are fiercely hostile to the British, joined Ayub and swelled his forces. We are left in ignorance as to the particulars of the action, being only informed, on the authority of the Secretary of State, that the unfortunate brigade under General Burrows was annihilated. Of course a defeat in a position 41 miles away from Kandahar and all assistance must have meant the total destruction of so small a body. It is true that our Simla correspondent states that a portion of the force was struggling back to Kandahar, and that only two guns were lost, which would imply that four had been carried of from the scene of the disaster. We can now only hope that this milder version is true, and that some remnant of the defeated column has made good its retreat. But seeing that Ayub was well supplied with cavalry, it must be confessed that the chances would be very much against the eventual escape of fugitives, after a disaster, in which the defeated column was forced to fly and was admittedly pursued for three miles.

The moral effect of this defeat can hardly fail to be most unfortunate in its influence, not only at Kandahar, but in Kabul. The Ghazni faction will now be less willing than ever to acquiesce in an arrangement which will place Abdul Rahman in possession of a throne which they naturally regard as belonging to the family of Yakub. This victory achieved by the brother of the ex-Amir will evoke the loyalty of all Afghanistan for the dispossessed Prince and it will increase the difficulties of Abdul Rahman's position to an incalculable extent. It is just possible that he may be forced by the current of Afghan opinion to throw in his lot with those who have been hitherto opposing us in the field and who can now point to a striking success as a justification of their policy of resistance. Everything has been placed in jeopardy at the very moment when all appeared to be satisfactorily arranged. The duty of the moment is of course to hurry reinforcements on to Kandahar with all speed, and that necessary measure the Government has already taken steps to carry out. The position of the slender garrison under General Primrose is for the moment one of some peril. One of his regiments and two of his guns are at Khelat-i-Ghilzai and dan give him no help; General Burrows's Brigade has ceased to exist and the whole country will probably rise to welcome Ayub Khan and swell the number of his victorious army. It is clear that not a day is to be lost if the disaster which we have now to avenge is not to be followed by another and a greater.

REGARDING the supposed discontinuance of the publication of the monthly balances, the Financial Secretary informs us that the information is really now given out earlier than used to be the case; but the statements have been sent to the Calcutta papers only by the Comptroller General, who now issues the figures direct to the Press instead of sending them to the Financial Secretary or the Press Commissioner. In future, however, we are assured they will be telegraphed to the Bombay and Madras papers also.

THE Petroleum Bill has at last come to hand and is, as we feared, based on the absurd and restrictive measures recommended by the Bengal Committee. Our Chamber of Commerce will now have to bestir themselves, or they will find one of the most important trades, and the most rapidly growing trade of the country seriously checked, if not absolutely prohibited, by an act most stringent in its restrictions, the reasons given for which are mere assumptions, for no one has pretended to show any real necessity for the Bill. In a country which has been made to suffer in consequence of the necessity of applying to it the doctrines of free trade, we have a Bill introduced which is directly and unnecessarily opposed to freedom of trade. We shall consider the Bill more at length at another time.

WE have received several inquiries regarding the character and scope of the Compensation for Disturbance (Ireland) Bill, which has been the source of so much trouble to Mr. Gladstone's Government. Mr. Forster, in moving the second reading of the Bill, on June 25th, carefully stated the cases it is intended to meet. In the first place, its operation is to be limited to two years, and to certain portions of the country—such parts as come within the definition "distressed districts," having been impoverished by the scarcity of last year. The primary object of the Bill is to empower judges of County Courts within the limits specified to award compensation to be paid by landlords to tenants improperly evicted from their holdings. An eviction will be held to be improper under the following circumstances. The inability of the tenant to pay his rent must be clearly traceable to distress arising, not from sickness or from his own act, but from bad harvests during the present and two preceding years; the tenant must be willing to continue in his tenancy upon just and reasonable terms as to rent, arrears of rent, and otherwise; and it must be shown that such terms have been unjustly refused by the landlord. As regards the scope of the Bill, it will practically mainly affect small tenants, as they are the ones ordinarily impoverished to the extent of absolute insolvency by periods of bad harvest; but the scale of compensation is framed to extend to tenancies with a rental of £250 a year. The rate of compensation possible to be obtained is seven years' rent in the case of tenancies under £10 a year, five years' rent for tenancies under £30 a year, and so on. The point on which the original opponents of the Bill gained the support of the Home Rule party—Mr. Parnell, Mr. O'Connor Power, &c. &c.—was an amendment by the Attorney General for Ireland (Mr. Law), which was accepted by the Government. It had been urged that as the Bill was framed originally there was too much likelihood of an evicted tenant getting compensation whether his eviction was unreasonable or not; or that a tenant in debt to his landlord might be tempted to suspend payment of rent altogether during the period covered by the measure, trusting that the landlord would be deterred from evicting him by the fear of having to pay compensation for disturbance. Mr. Law's amendment sought to enable the landlord to protect himself, by providing that where a sitting tenant was a bad landlord was unlikely to improve his condition, the landlord, before proceeding to eject him, might give him permission to sell his interest in his tenancy, for which perhaps three or four years' purchase might be offered. The incoming tenant would then pay up the amount of arrears, and hand over the balance of the purchase money to the out-going tenant, who would in the majority of cases be then able to emigrate. Mr. Foster defined the objects of the supporters and opponents of the amendment as follows :—"The aim of the Government is to secure the property of the tenants; Mr. Parnell's is to prevent rent being paid."

SOME interesting light on the subject of agriculture in the Deccan, and the monetary position of the ryots which is attracting so much attention now, is thrown by a book, styled "Notes on the Agriculturists of the District of Aurangabad," written by Mr. Furdoonjee Jamsetjee, H. H. the Nizam's Superintendent of Revenue Survey and Assessment, North-western division. The district referred to is bounded on the north, west, and south by the British Collectorates of Khandeish, Nassick and Ahmednuggur, and is, therefore, useful as a means of comparison with our own bordering districts. This little book gives an interesting account of the agriculturists, their characteristics, their dwellings, food, dress, festivals, and religion. But the most interesting part of the book at the present time is the chapter regarding to the relations between the agriculturists and the money-lenders. Here we find that it is the same old story of a thriftless improvident class of borrowers and a shrewd and grasping lender, only the latter is necessary to the former and very often comes off second best; while, therefore, the sowcar nominally gets an exorbitantly high interest, the actually enjoyed income on his capital is not large. In this district, too, the State had to come forward to protect the cultivator from himself as well as from the sowcar. "It was decided by Government that this protection should be secured by *diminishing, not destroying*, the credit enjoyed by the cultivators." This was supposed to be effected by the following measures :—1st. The Court to be satisfied that there had been real consideration for the bond. 2nd. The rate of interest, if usurious, to be reduced to a reasonable one. 3rd. In case of poverty payment might be ordered in instalments. 4th. The debtor's house, agricultural implements, cattle, and a certain amount of food were exempted from attachment. 5th. No imprisonment for debt unless there had been fraud. It is stated that these measures promise well, and so far as experience has shown they have worked satisfactorily. We are told that the rates of interest vary with the position of the borrower, as is usual elsewhere, a prosperous cultivator getting advances at one per cent. per mensem. An impecunious borrower, however, pays 1½ to 2 per cent. per mensem, and beside is mulcted in the price of things furnished him, in the exchange from the Sicca to British rupees, and also in the rates at which his produce is received by the sowcar in return for advances. The relative proportion of cultivators in debt is given from results taken from five villages, as about seventy per cent., and we are told that "the amount of indebtedness of most of the cultivators does not exceed their income for two years, and in no case does the amount of indebtedness exceed their income for five years." There are some statistics in this little book which, if trustworthy, show the fruitfulness of the soil

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

DISASTER TO GENERAL BURROWS'S FORCE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, JULY 28, 2-30 P.M.

General Burrows's force has met with a serious disaster between the Helmund and Kandahar. Particulars are as yet wanting.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JULY 28.

Report is current here, and is believed to be true, that General Burrows has been severely defeated with great loss by Ayub Khan. Our forces were dispersed and made to fly and pursued for three miles by the enemy, and are now struggling back to Kandahar in small numbers. It is also stated that two guns were lost.

(FROM THE PRESS COMMISSIONER.)

SIMLA, JULY 28.

General Burrows has fought an action with Ayub's troops near Kushki Nakhund and sustained a reverse. Particulars not yet known. Reinforcements pushing up.

(FROM THE BOMBAY GOVERNMENT.)

GUNESH KHIND, JULY 29, 1-12 A.M.

Intelligence was received this morning by the Government of what was termed the annihilation of General Burrows's Brigade, and that General Primrose had withdrawn his troops into the citadel of Kandahar. It commands the cantonment and the whole of the city and is well armed. Later in the day it was known that fragments of the defeated troops were arriving at Kandahar and that Ayub Khan's force amounted to twelve thousand men. No further details have been received as the telegraph was interrupted on this side of Kandahar about midday, but Generals Primrose and Phayre had been in constant communication during the morning, and a force will be at once taken forward by the latter for the relief of Kandahar while considerable reinforcements have been for some time moving up the Bolan Pass the Government of India are taking active measures to strengthen General Primrose's force. The Government of Bombay regret deeply the loss of so many valuable lives, but are not without hope that many survivors have made good their retreat to Kandahar.

The members of the Government and the head quarters staff met at the Council hall at 2 p. m., and the Governor was there during the whole day.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAM.]

(By Red Sea Cable.)

LONDON, JULY 28.

The Secretary of State for India has announced that the Brigade Force under General Burrows has been annihilated at Kandahar. No details had reached London.

THE GIRISHK FORCE.

[THE *Kandahar News* gives the details of the force which marched to Girishk, and, as appears from the above, has been annihilated :—"On the 4th July the following troops left for Kokoran *en route* to the front :—300 sabres 3rd Bombay Light Cavalry under Major Corrie, 200 sabres 3rd Sind Horse under Colonel Malcolmson, 6 guns E-B Royal Horse Artillery under Major Blackwood, 2 companies of the 1st Bombay Grenadiers, and 40 Sappers ; the whole under the command of Brigadier-General Nuttal, with Major Hogg as Brigade Major. The infantry portion of the Girishk force left Kandahar on the 5th July, and consisted of the following troops :—6 companies of the 66th Regiment under Colonel Galbraith, the remainder of the 1st Grenadiers under Colonel Andersou, Jacob's Rifles under Colonel Mainwaring ; the whole under Brigadier-General Burrows, with Captain McMath as Brigade Major and Captain T. Harris, Deputy Assistant Quarter-Master General ; Surgeon-Major Edge and Surgeon Earle are in charge of the Field Hospital ; Captain Dobbs has charge of the Commissariat ; and Lieutenants G. S. Jones and E. E. M. Lawfond of the Transport. Major Leach, R. E., proceeds in charge of a survey party. The force is also accompanied by Colonel St. John and the Nawab Hassan Ali Khan."]

BAR SILVER AND EXCHANGE.

LATEST LONDON QUOTATIONS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, JULY 28, 4-30 P.M.

At the weekly biddings for Council drafts upon India this afternoon tenders at 1s. 8 3-16d. received 11 per cent., all above that in full.

It is notified that the amount to be offered next week is 30 lakhs.

Bar Silver [illegible] at 52⅞d. per ounce market firm.

Four per cent. Rupee paper, 80½ ; Four-and-a-half ditto 97½.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

(By Red Sea Cable.)

RUSSIA AND CHINA.

ST. PETERSBURG, JULY 27.

The Chinese Minister is expected here shortly to resume negotiations.

The last of the Russian contingent war vessels has left for the Pacific.

ACCIDENT TO THE STEAMER KASHGAR.

SUEZ, JULY 28.

The P. and O. S. S. Kashgar, from Southampton for Bombay, has struck against the pier at Suez, and must go into dock. Mails and passengers will be transferred to the Pera.

THE INCOMING MAIL.

ADEN, JULY 28.

The P. and O. S. S. Lombardy, with the English Mails of the 16th instant, left here for Bombay at 8 o'clock this morning, and the Mongolia, for Calcutta, at the same hour.

STEAMER MOVEMENT.

SUEZ, JULY 27.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Agra, outward bound for the Persian Gulf and Kurrachee, left here this morning.

LONDON, JULY 27.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed steady. Surats steady.

The London Cotton market has been steady.

Fair Dhollera	4 15-16d.
The Manchester market has been steady.	
7 lbs. Shirtings.....	6s. 1½d.
8½ lbs. do	7s. 3d.
40's Mule Twist	0s. 11d.
3 per cent. Consols for account.....	98⅞
5 per cent. French Rente, 1872.....	119
Bar Silver	52⅛
4 per cent. Rupee Paper.....	81½
4½ per cent. do.	87½

Arrivals—Teviot, Stag and Britannia.

Departures—Clan Alpine and Clan Ranald.

WE hear that Sir Albert Sassoon was to have given on the 19th inst. a ball at his new house at Kensington Gore to the Prince of Wales.

THERE is at present no qualified lawyer at Goa. The authorities at Lisbon have cancelled the diplomas (cartos) of all the barristers, and compelled them to submit to a fresh examination if they wish to practise in the law courts.

IN connection with Lord Hartington's reply to the deputation asking for repeal of the Vernacular Press Act, the Lahore paper wonders "whether the Indian Secretary may have said any thing in reference to a 'Vernacular' paper which is being printed in Constantinople for distribution among the Mahomedans of India, and for the purpose of enlisting their sympathies on the side of the Sultan, in the very serious questions which are widening the breach between England and Turkey, and hurrying on the advent of the **next great war.**"

A CALCUTTA contemporary hears, by private letters from Simla, that Lord Ripon has ordered the Press Commissioner's office to send telegrams and official papers to *all* English papers without exception. This, of course, removes the disability under which the *Statesman* has laboured for several months past, on account of the famous "famous flapdoodle" correspondence between its editor, (Mr. Mach) and Mr. Buckland. The *Indian Daily News* expresses satisfaction at the quiet and graceful way in which an injudicious quarrel has been set aside, and ignored.

EVIDENTLY a mutilation of the name of Mr. Furdoonjee Jamshedjee has occurred in the report of the Royal Asiatic Society's ordinary meeting at Piccadilly on the 21st June last. We find in the report of the *Overland Mail* that "Mr. Fordunju Jameledju" and other gentlemen have been "unanimously elected as non-resident members." If the name is a misprint we congratulate Mr. Furdoonjee Jamshedjee, Superintendent of the Revenue Survey and Assessment H. H. the Nizam's Dominions, Aurungabad, on the honour bestowed on him. Mr. F. J. is also a member of the "Cobden Club."

THE general remarks on the reports on the state of the season and prospects of the crops for the week ending the 20th July 1880, published by the Home, Revenue, and Agricultural Department, state :—In the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, where the rainfall had hitherto been scanty, it has now been fairly abundant. In Gujerat and parts of the Central Provinces rain has been very heavy, and a break would be welcome. In parts of the Deccan and Berar, and in the Peshawur District of the Punjab, more rain is much needed. Rain is also required in parts of Madras, Bengal, and Mysore. Agricultural prospects and the public health remain good on the whole, though in some places there has been an insufficiency of rain.

THE Hon'ble C. Grant, Commissioner of the Nerbudda Division in the Central Provinces, at present an Additional Member of the Governor General's Council for making Laws and Regulations, and Officiating Secretary to the Government of India in the Home, Revenue and Agricultural Department, is gazetted to the Judicial Commissionership, Central Provinces ; but he will continue to officiate as Secretary to the Government of India in the Home, Revenue and Agricultural Department until further orders.

THE political officers of the Kattywar Agency are reported to have had an interesting task set them by the conclave of representatives of Native States assembled last week at Rajkote. It would appear that about four hundred young ladies of the Jadeja Rajput tribe are in an unmarried state, though they have reached different ages above 15 years, one of them being as much as 43 years old ; and the whole of Kattywar is scandalized. Consequently this matter engaged the serious deliberations of the meeting, which was held under the presidency of the Political Agent, with the result that instructions were issued to the political assistants to have the ladies married forthwith, as a Gujarati paper reporting the circumstance puts it. By what process this interesting operation is to be effected is not suggested.

SIR JOHN STRACHEY has done something for India, besides issuing a delusive budget. The *Civil and Military Gazette* informs us that Sir John Strachey "has done more for the encouragement of Indian art and the preservation of Indian architectural remains, than any other servant of the State, or, one might almost say, the whole of the Civil Service combined. The restoration of the splendid collection of palaces, courts, mosques, known as the Agra "Fort" has been due to Sir John Strachey ; and his services with respect to the superb and unique buildings at Fattehpore-Sikri have been equally conspicuous. If, in short, there is now something like an organized and progressive system for the care of India's histo ric monuments, this has been due to the present Finance Minister's initiative."

CALCUTTA tradesmen are complaining of the action of the authorities in continuing, under the Licence Tax Act of 1878, to collect contributions due for the year ended on the 31st March last. "A Citizen" wrote to the *Indian Daily News* on the subject, in the above four remarks :—We instituted some enquiries, and find that some persons in the Municipal market, butchers mostly, have been called on to pay the Imperial licence tax for the year ended March 31st last. The amounts were collected on July 20th and 21st, under a threat of distraint, though no distraint was levied. Still, the money appears to have been collected under warrants, the fees on which seem, moreover, to have been remitted. There can be no doubt that all money uncollected on June 30th lapsed under the Act, and that these collections were consequently illegal.

SIR SAMUEL BAKER's lecture at Simla on the Nile seems to have made a great impression on the audience. A correspondent writes :—"Sir Samuel spoke for more than an hour without a note of any kind, and without a moment's hesitation for a word ; and, throughout, without the choice of one which could have been better replaced by another. The intense interest felt by the speaker in his subject communicated itself to his hearers ; and there was an almost thrilling and dramatic effect in the account given of the famous starlight night beside the dry bed of the Atbara river, when suddenly a sound arose as of a rushing wind, and the great flood rushed down from the Abyssinian mountains, bearing with it not merely the trees and dead animals, the mud and debris which were hurried along in its course, but the final answer to the great problem which had vexed mankind for countless centuries—the inundation of the Nile. His listeners would have been dull, indeed, not to have felt some sympathetic enthusiasm for the resolute and indefatigable traveller who was the first to penetrate the great mystery, and who described so vividly the culminating incident in his discoveries." Sir S. Baker is engaged at Simla, the *Pioneer* says, in preparing the notes of some recent travels for a book about Bagdad.

AMONGST questions arising out of the recent Nairns case to which a Calcutta paper calls attention, is the propriety of sailors being prohibited from carrying sheath-knives, at any rate when on shore. As our contemporary observes, a good clasp-knife is quite as useful as a sheath-knife, and it is not one-tenth part so great a temptation. Why should not the carriage of sheath-knives be prohibited ? Another question has reference to the absence of control over the liquor shops, which are nothing less than dangerous traps for Jack ashore. We do not know what has been done in that respect in Calcutta, but great good has resulted in Bombay from the establishment of a bar at the Sailors' Home, which exercises a beneficial influence by supplying men staying in the Home with good liquor, within proper limits, at moderate prices, and so prevents them from visiting the low grog shops, where they are liable to be rendered half mad by imbibing spirits of the most injurious kinds. Still, for the benefit of casual visitors to the shore from ships in harbour, much good might be done by bringing this class of liquor shops more under control, both as to the quantity of liquor to be sold to any one man, as to serving men already "the worse for drink" with more liquor, and more especially as to the quality of the article they sell.

A LARGE opium hulk, capable of carrying from 600 to 700 tons, and belonging to Messrs. D. Sassoon and Co., has been launched at Hongkew.

GREAT alarm and indignation have been caused in the Straits Civil Service by an intimation from the Lords of the Treasury that they will not receive any petition which the heads of departments have refused.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Band, Bombay Volunteer Rifles, Apollo Bunder, this evening (weather permitting).
Billiard Handicap, Waverley Hotel, 9 p.m.
Temple Bar, Concert 9 p. m.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessel arrived yesterday :—Shahzada (s), from Moulmein.
VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessel sailed yesterday :—Macedon, to Calcutta.

A BEQUEST.—A Poona paper says that the late Mr. E. D. Sassoon left a legacy of Rs. 10,000 for the establishment and maintenance of a lying-in ward at the Sir David Sassoon Hospital, Poona.

THEFT.—Tookaram Bhow, a goldsmith, was yesterday convicted by Mr. Nana Morojee of stealing a quantity of gold of the value of Rs. 25, the property of Fulla Bychur. He was sentenced to two months' rigorous imprisonment.

A LADY GRADUATE AT GOA.—Miss Ermelina Pereira, the mistress of the Female Government School at Colvalle, has successfully passed the Matriculation examination in the National Lyceum at Goa. Miss Pereira is the first lady among her countrywomen who has attained this distinction.

ASSAULT.—Ismail Ebram and another were yesterday convicted by Mr. Nana Morojee of assaulting Patel Haroon. Prisoner No. 1 was fined Rs. 15, or in default one month's rigorous imprisonment ; and prisoner No. 2 was fined Rs. 5, or in default two weeks' similar imprisonment.

ACCIDENT AT THE PRINCE'S DOCK.—Kajee Essak, a kalasee employed at the Prince's Dock, was working on a barge removing stones from the dock by means of a crane, when by accident he got his left hand caught in the crane causing serious injury. He was conveyed to the Gocouldas Tejpal Hospital, where amputation of the hand was performed.

ILLEGAL POSSESSION OF PROPERTY.—Mahomed Goolam Hoosein was yesterday fined Rs. 15, or in default fifteen days' rigorous imprisonment, by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, for having in his possession sundry articles of wearing apparel, reasonably suspected to have been stolen or fraudulently obtained, and failing to account how he obtained possession of the same.

A NOTORIOUS HOUSEBREAKER.—Ismail Abdool Rahimon, *alias* Lulloo Abdool Rahimon, was yesterday brought up on remand and convicted by Mr. Nana Morojee on four separate charges of housebreaking and theft ; also of having in his possession sundry articles reasonably suspected of having been stolen or fraudulently obtained. He was sentenced to an accumulated term of three years' rigorous imprisonment, and also to receive twelve lashes with a cat-o'-nine-tails.

CRIMINAL BREACH OF TRUST.—Munwell Jitoor, a Native Christian, was yesterday convicted by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee of criminal breach of trust in respect of gold and silver ornaments of the value of Rs. 204, the property of Mary DeCruz. The prisoner, it appears, received the ornaments from complainant for safe custody, but he appropriated them to his own use by pledging the ornaments with certain Marwarees and obtaining money on them. He was sentenced to twelve months' rigorous imprisonment.

MUSIC AT THE APOLLO BUNDER.—The following programme of music will be played by the band of the Bombay Volunteer Rifles at the Apollo Bunder this evening (weather permitting):—

March.....	Hermieu..... Kuhner.
Overture	Jessonda ..... Spohr.
Aria	Xacarilla ..... Marliani.
Waltz	Wiener Kinder ..... Strauss.
Quadrille	Rigoletto ..... Tinney.
Galop	Politchnicker..... Kuhner.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

CONCERT AT THE TEMPLE BAR.—Programme of music to be played at the Temple Bar this evening at 9 :—

March.....	Fest..... Strauss.
Overture	Liebestrank ..... Muller.
The Anchor's Weigh'd.....	Braham.
Waltz	Frauenlob ..... Faust.
Fantasie	Lumbye.
Quadrille	Noblesse ..... Leitner.
In the Gloaming	Harrison.
Waltz	Wein, Weib u Gesang... Strauss.
Preludio	Afrikanerin..... Meyerbeer.
Galop	Rosa ..... Facius.

CAPTURE OF SUSPECTED THIEVES.—A den of thieves were pounced upon last week in the city of Aurungabad by the police, when about Rs. 4,000 in cash and Rs. 10,000 in jewelry were seized. Ten Rohillas (two diers included) had aroused the suspicion of the police by their lavish expenditure. They were paying double the prices for articles, and giving nightly entertainments in princely style ; at the same time their place of *habitat* was miserable, and not furnished. The alleged thieves gave themselves out as merchants from Hyderabad (Soinde). Eight of them are in gaol, and the case is undergoing investigation. Two of the gang having received their share of the booty departed in the Ahmednuggur direction before the police got scent of the grand doings of these "nowabs."

INSOLVENTS DEBTORS COURT.—JULY 28.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. JUSTICE MARRIOTT.)

THE following among other matters were heard :—

RE MAHOMMED HAJEE CASSUM.

On the motion of Mr. Gill, this matter was adjourned for two months. As no opposition was now made, and seeing the proposition for an adjournment had been duly made and declined, Mr. Gill applied for costs of the motion. His Lordship ruled that costs be reserved.

RE BUNSALI LILIAJEE WAJEE.

Mr. Vicajee, on behalf of the insolvent, applied for an interim order. No oppsition being made to the motion the application was granted.

RE BABAJEE RAGHOONATH SHAMKA.

Mr. Kirkpatrick, on behalf of the insolvent, applied for an interim order for two months. There being no opposition the application was granted.

Interim orders were granted to the following insolvents :—Liladhur Waljee, 4 months ; Babajee Raghoonath Chowker, 3 months ; Dosabhoy Hormusjee Horiwas, 3 months ; Shaik Ebram Shaik Dawood, 3 months ; Govind Esmaji, 3 months ; Nilaljee Dewjee Pachkalsi, 3 months ; Jiwanjee Nowrojee Daruwala, 2 months.

CRICKET.

A CRICKET match was played on Tuesday between the Grant Medical College and the Royal Artillery from Colaba, ending in a victory of three wickets and one run for the latter. The fielding, batting and bowling on both sides were excellent, particularly that of Corke, Smythe and Lobo for the G. M. College, but unfortunately for this team that Kinneally, who was relied upon putting in a brilliant figure, appeared to be quite out of trim on this occasion. Saunders, Willis, and Spicer batted with credit, frequently obtaining showers of claps from the numerous spectators. The following are the scores :—

G. M. COLLEGE.

1st INNINGS.		2nd INNINGS.	
H Corke, c Read	12	c Rice	16
A Kinneally, b Spicer	1	l b w	3
R Lobo, b Cronhurst	15	c Willis	0
H Lasford, b Cronhurst	0	c Saunders	2
J Smythe, b Marchant	15	b Le Wood	1
W Nazareth, b Spicer	0	c Randle	0
W Neil, b Read	0	c Spicer	13
J Gardiner, l b w	2	b Marchant	3
W Carroll, b Read	1	c Marchant	0
H Rache, c Randle	4	c Spicer	0
W Dean, not out	0	not out	1
Extras	5	Extras	11
	70		49

ROYAL ARTILLERY.

1st INNINGS.		2nd INNINGS.	
Marchant, c Gardiner	0	c Corke	11
Saunders, b Deane	24	l b w	6
Weir, c Lobo	4	c Corke	6
Read, c Smythe	2	b Deane	0
Rice, b Lobo	12	did not bat	0
Spicer, l b w	0	not out	16
Le Wood, b Lobo	2	c Corke	0
Willis, not out	16	did not bat	0
Cronhurst, b Lobo	0	did not bat	0
Randle, c Corke	0	a Gardiner	1
Rodgerson, b Deane	0	c Lobo	1
Extras	9	Extras	1
	71		51

A MATCH between the Malabar Hill and Byculla and the Fort and Marine Lines Clubs was played yesterday afternoon on the Gymkhana ground, but owing to several of the players being absent the match could not be concluded. Mr. T. H. Moore played a good innings of 25 for the Malabar Hill and Byculla, while for the Fort and Marine Lines Mr. M. R. Wyer contributed 13 runs and did some good execution with the ball, taking no less than seven wickets out of the nine. We append the scores :—

MALABAR HILL AND BYCULLA.

T H Moore, b Wyer	25
G W Moir, c McMorran, b Wyer	12
R Murray, b Wyer	5
W Geddum, b Wyer	0
R S C Imbault, c Young, b W a Young	1
A Hume, c Wyer, b W E Young	3
A Mann, b Wyer	3
R P Ely, b Wyer	3
H S Read, b Wyer	3
C Gray, not out	3
E Giles, absent	0
Byes, &c.	12
	69

FORT AND MARINE LINES.

W M Tennent, b Ryan	13
M R Wyer, b Mann	18
C L Young, c and b Mann	4
W E Young, b Ryan	2
L Rivett-Carnac, b Mann	3
A G Harrison, not out	0
J E Midwood, absent	0
J Silven, b Mann	0
J McMorran, c substitute, b Ryan	1
C B Sent, absent	0
A N other absent	0
Byes, &c.	7
	51

BOMBAY TOWN COUNCIL.

At the meeting of the Council on Tuesday there were present—Dr. Blaney (Chairman), Sir F. Souter, Mr. Douglas, Dr. Cook, Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, Mr. Nowrojee Furdoonjee, Mr. Raghunath N. Khote, Mr. B. M. Sayani, Mr. Fazulbhoy C. Gangjee and Mr. Muncherjee Nowrojee Banajee.

RETURN OF THE MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER.

The Chairman said the first notice he had to read was to the effect that Mr. Grant had entered upon his duties as Municipal Commissioner on the previous day.

THE MUNICIPAL WORKSHOPS.

The Acting Municipal Commissioner submitted to the Council a letter from Messrs. Crawford and Boevey, advising that the Municipality is not competent to undertake the execution of any work in the Municipal workshops other than that which is intended for Municipal purposes.

Mr. Grant pointed out that occasionally there were very fine distinctions between public and private work. They did not use one farthing of the Municipal money in work undertaken for the Government or for private persons. If any such work was required, he (Mr. Grant) said—"Send the money on account and we will do it" and as all the work was carried out on the "piece" system the Municipality were gainers by such transactions.

Mr. Nowrojee—You should put your views before the solicitors ; they might then alter their opinion.

Mr. Grant said that before any work was done for them at the Municipal workshops, Government and private individuals handed over the money, which it was estimated the work would cost ; if more money was required it was applied for at once. When there was work to be done men were taken on, and were discharged when there was nothing for them to do.

Mr. Khote thought Messrs. Crawford and Boevey were not aware of the system on which the work was conducted. He did not think their Municipal work alone would enable them to keep up their shops, and if the shops were abolished the work they required would not be so efficiently performed elsewhere.

Mr. Grant said he was not at all in favour of the Municipality working for the public, but much of the so-called private work was for the benefit of the Municipality in an indirect way. He was of opinion that the matter should be left to the discretion of the Municipal Commissioner.

Sir F. Souter thought the real question to be considered was whether such work was legal or illegal.

Mr. Douglas proposed that the matter be referred back to the solicitors, with additional information. Carried.

RE-ORGANIZATION OF THE FIRE BRIGADE.

Memorandums upon this subject were presented by the Acting Municipal Commissioner, the Commissioner of Police, the Deputy Executive Engineer in charge and the Executive Engineer on Special Duty. The Deputy Executive Engineer in charge, Mr. C. B. Braham, C. E., in his report said that if it were contemplated to make as much as possible of the water works to aid in extinguishing fires, then there were certain alterations in the distributing mains throughout the city, both in the Vehar and Tulsi districts, but especially in the former which he would recommend. He was of opinion that the distributing mains were not large enough when it has been decided to supply those who actually do work of some kind. I shall be glad of your opinion as to whether in order to obtain the number of persons living by any one occupation it would not be advisable to record against the names of those who are entered in column 10 of the schedule as of no occupation, the additional entry of the occupation on which they depend for their subsistence. It has been decided that only four classes of infirmities are to be recorded, and in all cases of leprosy it is urgently necessary to distinguish the black, or true disease, from what is known as "kord" or discolouration of the skin and only the former need be tabulated. If the enumeration of eunuchs is considered necessary, a special case must be made of Bombay and the form altered accordingly. The classification of houses according to their quality was found to be of such little practical utility the last occasion that it has been abandoned for the census of 1881. The entry in the enumerator's schedule of particulars regarding vaccination is, I consider, superfluous ; firstly, because the information ought to be obtainable elsewhere than at a general census ; and secondly, because unless each enumerator is accompanied by a duly vaccinated, it is probable the entries will be in many cases incorrect. If the imperial schedule be adopted it will be better to have the forms printed simultaneously with those required for the use elsewhere, the only difference being that the heading of the Bombay schedule can be in three languages to save trouble in distribution where so many householders will themselves fill in the particulars regarding their own families. I have not made special mention of the census of the floating population of the vessels in the harbour as arrangements will probably be made by yourselves. It is advisable, however, in my opinion to enumerate amongst the floating population only those actually sleeping on board, taking precautions as last time against the enumeration of the same person both on board and on shore. In accordance with Mr. Grant's letter of February 23rd, 1881, I propose to enter in the general estimate as the Government share of census expences in Bombay the sum of Rs. 13,500, on the understanding that the sums assigned by the Municipality be not less than this, and that if the cost of the census amount to less than Rs. 27,000, the cost to Government shall not be more than one half the actual amount expended."

Some discussion took place as to whether the Government would bear half the expense of the census if the amount exceeded Rs. 27,000.

Mr. Nowrojee observed that in the last returns a large floating population was entered, whereas there was scarcely any such population. One suggestion he would like to make was that those who had to number the Parsees should put themselves in communication with the Parsee priests, whose acquaintance with their people was so extensive that they would prove of great assistance to those who had charge of the census operations.

The Chairman cordially supported this suggestion, and in the course of some remarks observed that the preliminary operations would be commenced almost immediately, and the census would take place, he believed, some time in February next.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Mr. R. N. Khote, in accordance with notice given, moved that the Municipal Commissioner be requested to submit an estimate of the cost of a footpath with a dwarf side wall abutting the Queen's road on the sea side from the B. B. and C. I. Railway crossing to the Siri Road ; the work to be immediately taken in hand, being highly requisite for the comfort and convenience of the public. Mr. Khote having pointed out the advantages of a path such as he proposed and which he believed would cost about Rs. 10,000.

Mr. Nowrojee contended that the improvement was not of such great urgency as Mr. Khote considered.

Mr. Dosabhoy, however, seconded Mr. Khote's proposition, and it was carried.

Sanction was given for the payment to Messrs. Sir Thomas Thompson & Co., of the sum of Rs. 3,349-14-6 from the new drainage loan for extra rock excavation in section 5 of the main drainage works in May and June 1880.

The Council decided to ask the Corporation to recommend the sanction of payment of Rs. 14,000 to Messrs. J. Cruddas and Co. on account of water meters to the value of Rs. 18,787-14 already supplied. Mr. Khote doubted if the law allowed the Council to purchase meters and sell them again. It was a commercial speculation in his opinion.

The Acting Municipal Commissioner requested the Council's sanction to his undertaking the work of making connections between private and public drains and water mains on parties depositing the estimated cost of such connection plus 10 per cent into the Chief Accountant's office. There was some discussion as to whether this was public and private work, and the matter was directed to be laid before Messrs. Crawford and Boevey in connection with the Municipal workshops question.

A CHARGE OF DEFAMATION.

AT the Fort Police Court yesterday before Mr. C. P. Cooper, the charge of defamation and giving false information to a public servant was preferred by Mr. Edward DeMellow, the foreman of the Municipal Workshops, against two of the employés in the shop, named respectively Dinshaw Dorabjee and Sorabjee Shapoorjee.

Mr. Russell, barrister, instructed by Mr. Jefferson, solicitor, appeared for the prosecution ; and Mr. Boevey (of Messrs. Crawford and Boevey (solicitors to the Municipality) appeared for the defence.

Mr. Russell, in opening the case, said that the prosecution was based upon sections 182 and 499 of the Indian Penal Code, more especially upon the latter. He said that his client was the foreman of the Municipal Workshops. An anonymous letter, which appeared to have been written by some person to the address of one Ruttonjee Moos, a clerk in the Chief Accountant's Department, reflecting upon the character of the complainant, as having appropriated sundry materials, wood, metal, &c., the property of the Municipality, was forwarded by Ruttonjee Moos to Dr. Weir, the acting Municipal Commissioner, who consequently instituted an inquiry and finally handed the matter over to the police authorities. During the enquiry defendant No. 1 stated that he had made certain brass knobs for a child's cot belonging to complainant, and defendant No. 2 said he had made a couch for the complainant, and that the materials of which these articles were made belonged to the Municipality. Upon further enquiry made by the police under the direction of Mr. Inspector Chislett it was discovered that the complainant had possessed these articles for the past three or four years and was able to prove where he had purchased them. The whole matter being placed before Mr. Mills and Mr. Gill the case was dismissed as a groundless complaint, on which the Commissioner of Police advised the complainant to take legal proceedings against the two defendants. Complainant, therefore, to clear his character, consulted his solicitors on the matter, and instituted legal proceedings. Thereupon, the solicitors wrote to the acting Municipal Commissioner, Dr. Weir, informing him of complainant's intention of prosecuting the defendants, and requesting Dr. Weir to forward to them the anonymous letter as well as other papers connected with the matter. Dr. Weir, however, declined to submit the papers, &c., regarding the matter, and on the following day suspended complainant from duty, on the ground that he did not obtain the necessary sanction from the Municipal Commissioner before proceeding in the matter. He (Mr. Russell) further stated that he was in a position to prove that the charge made by the defendant No. 1 against his client was at the instigation of his father, who had been recently discharged from the Municipal Workshops, and who, it appeared, had previous to his discharge made certain statements to his fellow workmen that he (Mr. DeMellow) was no friend of the foreman of the workshops. Mr. Russell concluded by making certain remarks as to the efficient manner in which his client (Mr. DeMellow) carried out his duties as foreman of the Municipal Workshops.

The complainant having been then examined at some length, the case was adjourned until to-morrow (Friday) at 4 P.M.

BOMBAY BRANCH ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.

THE monthly meeting of the Society was held in the Library on Monday, the 19th inst. Present : Hon. Mr. Justice R. West, M.A., President, in the chair. Vice-Presidents : Rao Saheb V. N. Mandlik, C.S.I. ; Lieutenant-Colonel J. H. White, R. E. Members : Rev. D. Mackichan, Rev. H. Squires, Surgeon-Major O. Codrington, Dr. D. MacDonald, Dr. J. Gerson da Cunha, Messrs. E. Rehatsek, N. Spencer, Byramjee Nusserwanjee Serval, Bhagwanlal Indrajee, Anandrao Bhaskarjee, J. MacDonald, Javerilal Umiashankar, and W. M. Wood, Honorary Secretary. Visitor : Senhor C. X. Cordeiro, C. E. The minutes of the last meeting were read and confirmed. The following gentlemen were balloted for, and duly elected, members of the Society :—Mr. H. Curwen, Editor, *Times of India* ; Mr. Leopold Flores, Barrister-at-Law, Goa.

Mr. Rehatsek then read portions of a paper "Picture and Description of the Borak," of which the following is an abstract :—

"In this paper the description of the celebrated Borak, and of his picture as it occurs in the Bombay bazaar, is given ; with a brief allusion to the ascension which is generally believed to have been real, but by some divines explained as an allegory. Lastly the strange winged beasts of the Apocalypse, the dragon of XII. 4, the beast of XIII 2nd and a similar one alluded to in the Quran XXVII. 84, are briefly mentioned, and the account of Zamakshari concerning the last-named one terminates the paper."

The highly coloured representation of the Angel Gabriel's composite steed—which will be familiar to those who are well acquainted with Mussulmans—is certainly a very extraordinary specimen of "sacred art" ; but, here and there, in passages of the descriptions of the celestial creatures, read by Mr. Rehatsek, there were touches or hints of a refined sense of beauty.

On the motion of Rao Saheb V. N. Mandlik, seconded by Lieutenant-Colonel J. H. White, a vote of thanks was passed to Mr. Rehatsek for his paper.

Dr. Cordington then read notes on several varieties of Bactrian and Indian coins, which were exhibited and passed round. The following is a brief summary of the notes and explanations given by the Doctor. Dr. Codrington commenced with remarks on some Himyarite imitations of Athenian coins, in which he summarised the accounts given of these coins by M. Six and Mr. Percy Head in the *Numismatic Chronicles* for 1877-78. Eight of these curious coins, comprising three varieties, lately obtained from a money-changer in Bombay, were shown to the meeting. They are in good preservation and bear very distinct impressions. They are flat silver coins resembling the later tetradrachms of Athens, and, like them, bearing on the reverse the figure of an owl standing on an Amphora, and an inscription (much corrupted) ; but, in addition, they bear an inscription in Himyaritic character, which as yet has not been translated by any one as far as is known. On the obverse is a head with stiff corkscrew curls, laureate, probably intended for Apollo. These coins are believed to have been issued at Gaza in Southern Palestine. The dates of their issue probably began from the time when the supply of Athenian coins began to fail, consequent on the stoppage of coinage on a large scale at Athens, in about B.C. 86. Dr. Codrington also showed to the meeting, and made a few remarks on the following coins which had lately come into his hands. Two very good specimens of Parthian coins, comprising copper and silver of Tiridates, Mithridates I., Phraates II., Artabanus II., Mithridates III., Orodes I., and several of the later Arsacian Kings. Some silver of Alexander M., Eukratides and Antiochus, and copper of Seleucus, Demetrius and Antiochus. Also 227 silver coins found in the Kaladgi District, being modern rupees, had been examined by the Doctor and found to comprise twenty varieties of Barelli, Narayenpet, Trinomalli, Arkat, Jhansi, Surat, Poona, Wahgaon, Toragul, &c. Six Durgi and Ikkeri *huns* or pagodas, selected from twenty five found at Konoshi in the Ahmednuggur District, were also specified.

It was proposed by the Rao Saheb, and seconded by Dr. J. Gerson da Cunha, that thanks be voted to Dr. Codrington for his interesting expositions.

In expressing accord with the vote of thanks Mr. Wood remarked that this must be regarded in the light of welcoming their former Honorary Secretary back to his old haunts and pursuits. As was well-known, Dr. Codrington had, during his stay in England, zealously followed up the study of numismatics, from which this Society would hope to derive much advantage.

Several books and pamphlets presented to the Society were laid on the table, and thanks voted to the donors.

"QUESTIONS IN ENGLISH HISTORY."

PROBABLY few schoolmasters in this country have ever actually seen that famous historical catechism, *Mangnall's Questions*, which the *Saturday Review* for years past has been trying to suppress by epigrammatic ridicule. But there are several imitations of *Mangnall* in Bombay, which are eagerly bought and committed to memory by the school-boy, and which, as teachers know well, are the bane of scholarly work in the history-class. We do not know whether the *Saturday Review's* satire has had the effect of diminishing or of increasing the sale of the catechism ; but perhaps the best way of discouraging the use of such school-books is not to drag them out of their obscurity by writing smart things against them, but to show those who buy them something better. We would cordially recommend therefore to senior students in High Schools Professor Barrett's *Questions in English History*, from the Norman Conquest to the reign of James I. The question give prominence only to the leading facts of this period ; and instead of model answers being appended the student is directed to the place in Green, Hallam, Macaulay, and other standard authors, in which each point is respectively enlarged upon. The manual therefore is meant to encourage industry and thought, and to discourage unintelligent memory-work. And while the book is thus very different in its design from the cram-books in vogue, it is exactly fitted to supersede them. It does all for the student that the latter profess to do, by bringing into relief the essential portions of the history ; but it goes far beyond them by showing him how to secure a clear grasp of his subject, by teaching him, in other words, to employ his reason and imagination as well as his memory.

As far as we are aware, Professor Barrett's little book is the only manual, within the reach of the High School student, that proceeds upon this excellent plan. We have before us a compilation by Mr. W. M. Lupton entitled *Test and Competitive History papers given in the Civil Service, Army, and Navy Examinations, with Answers* ; the answers being indicated by figures of reference to a 'history' by Mr. Lupton himself. The weak point in Mr. Lupton's design is that his so-called history is a bare chronicle of events without a single oasis of narrative, description or philosophic reflection on which the reader's weary mind may rest and fresh itself. His system in fact commits the pupil to what we may call the tread-mill of the cram-book. Professor Barrett's book is designed to turn the student away from such drudgery into regions in which the conceptions may be cleared and the understanding interested. His manual should therefore be especially welcome to the teachers of history in High Schools ; and we hope that it will meet with sufficient support among them and their pupils to induce the author to follow it up with a second series.

In a second edition of the first series we would suggest that a few more questions should be given on the growth of the English language, on English literature, and above all on the historical geography of the British

ployed either by a Society or a Government. His time was his own, and the journey was at his own cost.

Sir Samuel Baker then proceeded to give an account of his journey, starting from Cairo in the spring of 1861, together with Lady Baker, in search of the Nile sources, with the expectation of meeting Captain Speke's expedition from Zanzibar. He traced the source of the Nile through the Indian deserts for 1,200 miles without an affluent, and showed the tremendous loss of water by absorption and by the evaporation during the summer heat in an atmosphere so dry that writing papers crumbled in the hand like a withered leaf. He then described his arrival at the Albart river, the first affluent, which in June was a dry bed of sand, about 400 yards wide and 30 feet in depth. Observing the importance of this river during the rains, he determined to examine it to the Abyssinian sources, and to determine the hydrography of the Nile tributaries of the Abyssinian mountain ranges. Upon following up the course of the dry bed of the Atbara river, fringed upon either bank by palms and the green foliage of mimosas, like a winding serpent in the yellow desert of boundless sand, he witnessed the sudden arrival of the flood on a calm starlight night with a cloudless sky. The river filled half-bank full, bringing down a ruin of bamboos, trees, &c., in its muddy flood, raised suddenly by the bursting in of the rains some hundreds of miles distant in the mountains of Abyssinia.

Sir Samuel passed twelve months in exploring the Nile tributaries of Abyssinia, and descended *via* the Blue Nile to Khartoum in north latitude 15° 30'. When there he fitted out a large expedition for the White Nile, consisting of three vessels well-manned, with an escort of armed followers and 27 transport animals, the whole of which he disembarked at Gondokoro, north latitude 4° 54', in good condition, 1,400 miles from Khartoum. Here the expedition met with great opposition from the slave traders, who use the place as a depôt for their slaves. At length, after some weeks, Sir Samuel was here suddenly joined by Speke and Grant, who had marched through Africa from Zanzibar, having proved the Nile to issue from the Victoria Nyanza.

Sir Samuel described the enthusiastic meeting with Captain Speke, who reported the existence of another great lake to the west of the Victoria which he had been unable to visit, but which held an important position in the Nile system. This lake Sir Samuel determined to discover before he returned to England. He supplied Speke with his vessels, and all that was necessary to convey his party to Khartoum, and then he and Lady Baker commenced their perilous advance to the south, which after two years terminated in the discovery of the Albert Nyanza, and the proof that the Nile, after entering from the Victoria Nyanza, issued from the Albert Lake as the complete river.

Sir Samuel summed up the description of the hydrography of the Nile by accrediting the Nile tributaries of Abyssinia with the mud-carrying and inundating power which has formed and which still fructify Egypt; but he explained clearly that the average volume of the Nile is sustained throughout all other seasons by the steady flow from the great equatorial lakes which receive at all seasons a rainfall both from the south and the north of the Equator. He remarked at some length on the immense political and agricultural importance of Egypt to England as the great commercial centre and as the highway to India, and prophesied a "brilliant" future for Egypt when engineering science should control and render navigable the waters of the Nile, so as to ensure a regular supply to Lower Egypt, which, by opening the rich interior of the Soudan to a cheap means of transport, and by the extension of cotton cultivation, should render England independent of America.

After paying a fitting tribute to those explorers who had led the way from the south, Sir Samuel laid forcible emphasis upon the fact that England alone had succeeded in the difficult enterprise of a search for the Nile sources; and he concluded in these words:—"When we parted at Gondokoro, I had promised my friend Speke that I would work out the portion which he had left incomplete, and that I would not return until I had explored the lake now called the Albert Nyanza. As I spun upon my arrival in England I stood with his old father by the side of my friend. I could not tell him that his great work had been completed. Speke was an Indian officer as Burton and Grant were also Indian officers; all these great explorers sustained and increased the influence of Great Britain in all those countries through which they passed by exhibiting those features of character universally attributed to Englishmen, *viz.*, patience, perseverance, and unflinching determination. Those are the qualities of a race that has conquered, will civilize, and will ever maintain the vast Indian Empire."

MADRAS.

COOLIES IN CEYLON.—From the planting districts we hear of large departures of coolies, many of whom have left the country without their full amount of pay, and it is to be feared that this may tend to discourge the influx of labour for future seasons.

RIFLE CONTEST.—A very interesting rifle contest took place last week, between four men of the Madras Volunteer Guards and four of the Nilgiri Volunteer Rifles. For some time the shooting was in favour of the Madras four, but towards the end the Ootacamund four got ahead, winning by one point.

THE DEMAND FOR SKINS.—In consequence of the great demand for skins at present in London, as well as in America, a few enterprising European and native merchants in Madras have shipped about 700 bales of tanned goat and sheep skins and cow hides by the S. S. Merkara, which left the roadstead on Thursday last.

THE LEGGATT CASE.—In its issue of the 21st instant, the *Madras Mail* published a telegram from its "own correspondent" at Mangalore under the above heading, in which certain serious charges against Mr. Leggatt were specified, and it was stated that the preliminary investigation into those charges had commenced on the 13th instant. It also alleged that Mr. Leggatt pleads illness and awaits Mr. Comyn's return. We are informed on indubitable authority that this telegram is utterly false.—*Madras Times.*

GAME IN COORG.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "ASIAN."

SIR,—It is generally believed at Simla, in and about the Council of His Excellency the Governor-General, that Coorg is an island in the south seas, if not a village in Central Africa. But a member of Council at Madras, two Secretaries, and three Under-Secretaries can point it out on a large scale map, and the Chief Commissioner of Mysore is said to have earned, if he did not receive, the Royal Geographical Society's Medal for exploring Coorg and penetrating to Mercara, the capital.

The climate proved to be cool and not insalubrious, the soil fertile, and the aboriginal tribe Rajas to a man idle, listless, bhang-chewing grandees, hung about with cutlery and guns, and fit for nothing but pot-shooting and petty larceny.

Seriously, there is perhaps no corner of the empire which has been so grossly abused and neglected as Coorg, and no corner of the empire which, in proportion to its size, might be turned to greater advantage as a field for colonisation and European industry. But, unfortunately, in a romantic and maudlin moment, the British Government, on annexing Coorg, granted the Coorgs the privilege of carrying arms, and by so doing ruined a fine race—a race that, by artificial selection and the survival of the fittest, might have been developed into cultivators of the soil and subsequently into Madras Native Infantry, and shikar for Rumpa Rebels and Afghan Ghazis. Everybody knows that a native of any part of India who is allowed to carry a gun or a sword will do nothing else, and the consequences of this license in Coorg have been ruinous, beyond even what might have been reasonably expected. There is no one to cultivate the soil; cooly labour has to be imported just as if Coorg were the Mauritius or Jamaica; coffee-growing is paralysed, and the country is relapsing into something worse than a jungle—a desolation—for every living thing is being exterminated by the very people in whose interest the game should be preserved. Encouraged by a patriarchal Government to live by their guns, the potentially respectable Coorg vies with the natural vermin of the forest in destroying indiscriminately deer and their fawns, hares and their leverets, game birds and their eggs, operating night and day, cold weather and hot weather, all the year round; for as the Coorg observes with some show of reason: "We must live all the year round!" If the Government wants to save the people from relapsing into the condition and habits of Bheels and Moghias *it must disarm them.* No close season for game or half measures of any description will meet the case. The province is a scandal and a disgrace to the Government; and if Government continues to treat its prospects with apathy, Government will have the English press thundering about its ears.

The interests of a fine country and of a large body of English planters are not to be disregarded with impunity.

The fact of a regiment of Madras Native Infantry being allowed to shiver in the uncongenial cold of Mercara, while an English regiment is dying of heat apoplexy close by in Cannanore, is of itself enough, and condemn the Government by proving its utter blindness to the various interest that centre in the beautiful hills of Coorg.

COFFEE PLANTER.

THE TAY BRIDGE DISASTER.

THE report of the Court of Inquiry on the Tay Bridge disaster is as pleasant reading as most of us have had for many a day. The recklessness and incompetence which culminated in the train being sent on the bridge when a violent storm was blowing seem to have begun with the survey of the bottom of the river before the very foundations were laid. "The conclusion to which I have come," Mr. Rothery says, "is that this bridge was badly designed, badly constructed, and badly maintained, and that its downfall was due to inherent defects in the structure, which must sooner or later have brought it down." It was originally intended that the piers on which the bridge rested should be of brickwork; but an error was made in the borings, and iron columns had to be substituted. These columns were not strong enough to bear the stress of the girders under wind-pressure. The iron employed in the structure was not of high quality. There were defects in the casting. The fittings were imperfect. When the defects of the bridge became apparent, a few months after it was opened for traffic, they were roughly repaired under the direction of an inexperienced man. The repairs were executed in such a way as to fix parts of the structure in a distorted form. The Board of Trade inspector recommended that a speed of twenty five miles per hour should not be exceeded. As a matter of fact it was frequently exceeded. Mr. Rothery's colleagues, who agree with him in his exposure of this amazing series of blunders, did not consider that it fell within the province of their inquiry to say who was responsible. Mr. Rothery claims the right to be more outspoken, and lays the main part of the blame on Sir Thomas Bouch, who designed the bridge, supervised its construction, and was responsible for its maintenance up to the date of the accident. But why, it may be asked, were the defects in the structure not discovered by the Board of Trade surveyor before he sanctioned the opening of the bridge for traffic? Mr. Rothery deals with this question also. General Hutchinson apparently entertained doubts, as to whether the bridge would bear the strain of a heavy wind-pressure, and was curious to see how it behaved when a train crossed in a storm. But he sanctioned the opening of the bridge without having made this experiment; the experiment which ought to have been made before the bridge was opened, was, in fact, made for the first time by the train with which the bridge fell. If General Hutchinson, in making no test for wind-pressure, and in sanctioning a structure which was designed to bear only a wind-pressure of ten pounds to the square foot when it might be liable to a pressure of 40 lb. or 50 lb. acted in accordance with the rules of the Board of Trade, it is time, as Mr. Rothery suggests, that these rules were altered. —*Pall Mall Gazette.*

ARMY REFORM

IN the House of Commons, on July 5th, Mr. Trevelyan called attention to the crowded state of the active list of generals, and moved a resolution in favour of an immediate reduction to the point at which it is no more than adequate to the actual requirements of the service of the country. He repeated also his denunciations of the honorary colonelcies, and moved that no appointments shall henceforward be made to these posts, due regard being had to the interests of existing officers.

Mr. Anderson seconded the motion.

Colonel Loyd-Lindsay contended that these colonelcies were really rewards for distinguished services, and with regard to the list of generals, he was against reducing it to such a point that the military authorities would not have a sufficient margin to choose from.

Sir H. Verney pointed to the varied services which the British army had to perform.

Mr. Childers objected to the peremptory character of the motion, pointing out that the alterations could not be carried out at once without great inconvenience and injury to the service. With regard to the active list of generals, he thought the changes commenced in 1877 might be carried further, and that the list should be constructed with more regard to the duties to be performed. As to honorary colonelcies, he admitted the anomaly, and held out a hope that it might be remedied by a rearrangement of pay and pension, on a system something analogous to that adopted in the navy.

Lord E. Cecil and General Burnaby made some remarks, and Mr. Trevelyan withdrew the motion, being satisfied with Mr. Childers's assurances.

MR. GLADSTONE'S SCOTCH SPEECHES

IN the House of Lords, on July 8, Lord Stratheden and Campbell, who was scarcely audible in the gallery, called the attention of the House to the speeches delivered by the Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone respectively at Hawarden, on Tuesday, Jan. 16; at Frome, on Monday, Jan. 22; at Taunton, on Saturday, Jan. 27, 1877; and moved for a return of the number of killed and wounded in the late war between Russia and the Porte. Mr. Gladstone had renounced openly and systematically all intention to return to power, and his conduct seemed wholly inconsistent with any prospect of official responsibility. During the last ten or twenty or thirty years such changes as that which had taken place consequent on the general election had always been attended with Ministerial explanations. No such explanation had been given on this occasion. The general election put an end to the leaders of the Opposition as well as to the late Government. Mr. Gladstone's return to power bore upon the face of it an appearance of as remarkable a usurpation as the return of Napoleon from Elba in 1815. The conduct of the right hon. gentleman in 1870 did a great deal to revive the dangers of the Eastern Question, and his speeches again in 1877 led to the establishment of a Russian party in this country—a party formed to act as the supporters and accomplices of Russia on that question. And the moment the party was formed, an anti-Russian party was created—an obvious result, which tended to embarrass our relations with the Power at that moment to be conciliated. Former animosities were revived, old weapons were taken out of abeyance. Every Russian aspiration was encouraged by the conduct of the right hon. gentleman, and Russia herself was led to believe that in Downing-street she had an ally that might be depended upon. Under the present Ministry all those elements which created alarm in the Ottoman Empire were encouraged. Montenegro knew that she would be supported, and Greece that she would find sanction for the aggressive course she was likely to take up. The same might be said of Servia and Bulgaria, and perhaps of those other vassal states whose independence had not been arrived at. If Mr. Goschen was instructed to revive the Ottoman Assemblies, the Russian Ambassador must oppose that to the utmost. If the verdict of the last general election was a correct one, the country was landed in a position utterly illogical—one fraught with inconvenience to Europe, and peril to this country.

Earl Granville: I confess that I am in a little difficulty in dealing with the speech we have just heard as to the point my noble friend wishes me to reply to. On the 19th of last month my curiosity was excited by the notice I found on your lordships' minutes. It was to call the attention of the House to speeches made by Mr. Gladstone three years ago. Accordingly, I came down last Monday week in the hope of hearing what might be the drift of the noble lord's argument. When I got here, I was told by the clerk at the table that the motion was put off for a week. I came down again on the Monday following, and received the same answer. Personally, I make no complaint of the postponement, because to me it is no inconvenience whatever, as it is my duty to come down to the House every day; but complaints have been made by other noble lords, who come down according to the bill of fare provided for us, that is to say, according to the subjects on the paper. In regard to the speech of the noble lord, I gather that his remarks were not intended to be complimentary to Mr. Gladstone; but I think he paid the right hon. gentleman an unusual compliment when he spoke of precedents. The noble lord referred to a precedent of a speech made in another place being answered in this House. I presume he means Earl Grey's famous attack on Mr. Canning, who was at that moment Prime Minister, and who was speaking and acting at that time in a way of which Earl Grey did not approve. But I think it would be difficult to find a precedent for making speeches delivered three years ago the basis, however eminent, who was not in office at the time, and who was speaking in the provinces, the text of a long speech in your lordships' House. (Hear, hear.) The motion which the noble lord has made is one which I cannot possibly accede to. How is it possible for the Foreign Office to produce official accounts of dead and wounded in a campaign in which they took no share whatever, which was conducted by two belligerents, which lasted a considerable time, and which extended over different parts of the country both in Europe and Asia, one of the belligerents being a Power which, whatever its bravery in the field, was not celebrated for the accuracy with which it collect statistical information? (Laughter.) Therefore, it is not in my power to give the information for which the noble lord asks.

The motion was withdrawn.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY, No. 4, FORBES STREET.

THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 29th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at their Victoria Cross Lane, Byculla, the valuable and handsome French polished and richly carved Rosewood furniture, best plated ware, rich crockery and stoneware, fine China jars, fireside pictures, &c., the property of a Parsee gentleman, the same comprises rich glassware, handsome dinner and breakfast services, best Sheffield ware, such a set of dish covers containing 8 cruet and pickle-stands, ice pitcher, salvers, a set of best plated spoons and forks for 12 persons, in case, 12 pairs dessert knives and forks, table, piano, and chamber candlesticks, cutlery, &c., handsome blackwood and teakwood French polished and richly carved household furniture, such as a set of dining table in pieces, sideboard, Mallet patent iron and other bedsteads, chairs, whatnots, handsome circular pier, sofa, side, card and writing tables, easy, folding, hooking, and drawing-room chairs, conversation sofas, rich Brussels carpets, hanging three light argand lamps, double-branched wall-sides, rich red China jars, very rich Sèvre ornaments, handsome fowgoons, bedsteads, reclining couches, dressing and washing tables, dressing glasses, wall mirrors, dispense articles, &c., &c., &c.

The property is now on view.

ON SATURDAY, the 31st instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at their rooms, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood French polished household furniture, best electroplated ware, rich crockery and glassware, first-rate oil paintings and oleographs, rich table, ornaments, &c., &c., the property of the late Captain John Dixon, deceased, the same comprises rich glassware, very handsome dinner, dessert, and breakfast services, best electroplated ware, such as a set of dish covers, containing 4 hotwater curry dishes, vegetable dishes, Epergne, ice pitcher, cruet, table and spoons, salver, bread basket, a set of spoons and forks for 12 persons in a mahogany case, 12 pairs dessert knives and forks with mother-o'-pearl handles, table and chamber candlesticks, &c., handsome blackwood and teakwood French-polished furniture, such as easy folding, reclining and drawing-room chairs, conversation sofas, full-cabinet sofas, card and writing tables, three light argand lamps, fish pond, flower stand, first-rate oil-paintings and oleographs very rich table ornaments, camp cots, plate glass-fronted cupboard, chest of drawers, &c.

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NOTICES.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.—NOTICE.

A SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of the MEMBERS of the CHAMBER of COMMERCE will be held on TUESDAY, the 3rd August, at 3 o'clock p.m., for the transaction of the following business:—

1. To receive the Report of the Special Committee on the Indian Trade Marks Registration Bill.
2. To receive the Report of the Committee on the Factories Bill No. II. of 1880.
3. To receive the Report of the Committee on the proposed Act for the Compulsory Registration of Partnerships.
4. To consider a scheme for regulating Arbitration Committees.

And to pass such Resolutions thereon as may be deemed expedient.

By Order of the Committee,
J. GORDON, Secretary.

Bombay, Chamber of Commerce, 20th July 1880.

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PROVISIONAL DIRECTORS.

SIR WILLIAM-WEDDERBURN ARBUTHNOT, Bart., (Abuthnot & Co., Bankers, Madras.)
THE HON. J. O. COLEMAN, (Member of the Legislative Council of Madras, Director Bank of Madras and Madras Equitable Assurance Society.)
R. TURNBULL, Esq., (Wilson & Co., Madras.)
WILLIAM MORGAN, Esq., (Barclay & Morgan, Acting Government Solicitor.)
(With power to add to their number).

BANKERS.
MESSRS. ARBUTHNOT AND CO., Madras.

SOLICITORS.
MESSRS. BARCLAY AND MORGAN, Madras.

SECRETARIES.
MESSRS. ARBUTHNOT AND CO.

Offices—1, Bentinck's Buildings, North Beach, Madras.

ONLY about 20,000 Shares now available to the Indian Public, and applications are daily flowing in.

If no allotment is made, the deposit will be returned without deduction, and if a less number is allotted than applied for, the surplus portion of the deposit will go in reduction of the amount to be paid on allotment.

Copies of the Memorandum and Articles of Association can be seen at the Offices of the Solicitors, and of the Company. Also at the Offices of Messrs. King, Hamilton and Co., Calcutta; Messrs. King, King and Co., Bombay; and Messrs. George Steuart and Co., Colombo.

Prospectuses and forms of application for the shares can be obtained at the Offices of the Company. Also from Messrs. King, Hamilton and Co., Calcutta, and Messrs. King, King and Co., Bombay.

N. B.—*No application for a less number of shares than ten will be entertained.*

Madras, 25th June, 1880.

MADRAS GOLD MINING COMPANY (LIMITED)

FORM OF APPLICATION FOR Rs. 10 SHARES.

No. *(To be retained by Bankers.)*

To THE DIRECTORS
Of the Madras Gold Mining Company (Limited).

Gentlemen,
Having paid to your Bankers the sum of Rs being the deposit of Rupee 1 per share, I request you will allot me shares in the above Company, and I do hereby engage to accept such shares, or any less number that may be allotted to me, subject to the Memorandum and Articles of Association of the Company and to pay the Call of Rs. 4 per share due upon such allotment

Name in full.....
Residence.....
Profession or otherwise.....
Date.....

NOTICES.

PAINS IN THE BACK, GRAVEL, LUMBAGO, RHEUMATISM, GOUT, DISEASES OF THE KIDNEYS AND BLADDER, &c.

DR. DE ROOS' COMPOUND RENAL PILLS

ARE celebrated all over the world as the most safe and speedy remedy for the above dangerous complaint, Discharges of any kind, Stone in the Bladder, and Diseases of the Kidneys and Urinary Organs generally. Possessing tonic properties, they agree with the most delicate stomach, a rengthen the digestive organs, increase the appetite, improve the general health, and in three days will effect a cure when copaiba, cubebs, and all dangerous medicines of that class have utterly failed. 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., 11s., and 33s. per box.

These celebrated Pills are an infallible remedy in the most obstinate cases. By their use alone, many thousands are annually restored to health, and the agonies of gout and rheumatism may now be considered a voluntary affliction, as no one need suffer these excruciating torments if they will only have recourse to these Pills, which are confidently recommended by the proprietor as the only real specific; whilst for weakness across the loins, sandy or other deposit in the water, and in all cases of reval or urinary disturbance, they are indeed unrivalled. They correct acidity of the stomach, promote the functions of the liver and kidneys, thereby preventing stone in the bladder, &c. Many complaints, long supposed to be nervous, often arise solely from contamination of the blood with certain impurities which should have been carried off by the kidneys. Thousands of testimonials from grateful patients attest their marvellous efficacy. In boxes 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., 11s. & 33s.

THE MOST WONDERFUL PILLS IN THE WORLD
DR. DE ROOS'
PILLULÆ OR VITÆ, VEGETABLE LIFE PILLS.

ALL sufferers from general nervousness, and its many morbid feelings, low spirits, loss of memory, sleepiness, harassing dreams, unnecessary fears, mental irritability, failure of the mental and bodily powers, weakness of the nerves, headache, pains in the head, giddiness, dimness of sight, other symptoms of chronic disease, will hail with joy the discovery of Dr. De Roos' Life Pills, which speedily and almost magically remove pain and weakness from the whole frame, give cheerfulness to the spirits, vigour to the body, and strengthen all the organs on which health and life depend, they do not contain a particle of mercury, but are purely vegetable; and for all affections of the liver, flatulency, bile, sick headache, dizziness, loss of appetite, lowness of spirits, the sensations of fulness at the pit of the stomach, pain between the shoulders, and the distress arising from indigestion and general debility they will be found of unexampled efficacy; and it is no small advantage that they are to be taken at any time without danger from wet or cold, or necessity for restraint from business or pleasure. They act mildly on the bowels, without pain or griping, impart strength to the stomach, promote a healthy action of the liver, thus preventing, or when present, curing the jaundice and dropsy, clearing the skin, removing sallowness and pimples, purifying the blood, and, bracing